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REFERENCE BOOK

for
Home and Nature Lovers



GLEN TERRACE NURSERIES

1952 Whitney Avenue

Hamden, Connecticut

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE

Prices listed herein are all F. O. B. Mt. Carmel, and include packing and delivery to the railroad station.

DISCOUNT. All Spring orders, accompanied by full amount in cash, and received during January and February, are subject to 10 per cent discount. Orders received during March, accompanied by full amount in cash, are subject to 5 per cent discount. Prices net after April 1st.

All orders should be accompanied by at least 25 per cent of the amount. The balance should be sent before time of shipping or the order will be shipped C. O. D.

TRANSPORTATION. Please state how you wish your order shipped. Unless you do so state, we must use our own judgment in the matter. Small orders are ordinarily sent by mail at least expense, the postage being paid by you to the postman, upon delivery. Fruit trees and evergreens, large shrubs and shade trees should be sent by express or freight, but freight shipments are not advisable except on carlots, and shipments going only short distances.

TRUCK DELIVERY. Persons within a hundred miles of our nursery who are using large quantities of stock will find delivery by truck desirable. Our delivery rates are very reasonable and stock will be at your home in a few hours after being dug.

TIME OF SHIPMENT. Orders received during the Winter and early Spring may be shipped on a date specified by the customer, but orders received in late Spring during the rush season will be filled in the order in which they are received. For our mutual advantage, we urge you to place your orders early.

CLAIMS. On receipt of stock, examine the shipment carefully, and if it is damaged in transit, notify the agent of the transportation company at once, and enter claim with them for the amount of damage. If stock is unsatisfactory through any fault of ours, notify us at once. Any complaints regarding the quality of the plants must be made within five days after receipt of stock.

When stock is received, plant immediately. Where this is impossible, dig a trench and bury the roots with earth until planting time. Fruit trees and dormant shrubs may be left in ordinary cellar storage for a few days, if the roots are kept moist. Never wet the tops of strawberry plants. It rots the crowns.

SUBSTITUTION. We do not substitute without permission. If ordering late, please mention a second choice or state whether we may substitute similar varieties.

GUARANTEE. All stock is guaranteed true to name and free from disease.

SERVICE DEPARTMENT. Should you desire assistance in the selection of varieties, planning your orchard, shrubbery border, foundation planting or perennial border, we will gladly assist you.

Certificate of inspection accompanies each shipment



Introducing a complete nursery catalog by the Glen Terrace Nurseries. We have tried to make this a booklet of value to you, giving planting information and cultural directions. Don't throw this aside—save it for future reference.

The above halftone pictures our fleet of trucks and cars. We are well equipped with modern machinery and in a position to turn out any job large or small.

The wise home-owner who surrounds his house with appropriate trees and shrubs reaps his reward not only in his own pleasure in beautiful things, but also in the increased value of his property and the ease with which it may be disposed of profitably, should the necessity for doing so arise.

Everyone realizes that planting of some sort is necessary. To limit it to a bare expanse of lawn and a privet hedge is to show poor enterprise and a serious lack of imagination.

The world is full of extraordinarily beautiful trees and shrubs, both evergreen and deciduous, from which fitting and desirable material may be chosen to enhance both the esthetic and intrinsic value of the property.

This catalog describes a very extensive variety of plants for both small home grounds and large estates; and we are particularly happy to be able to offer a very choice selection of some of the rarest and most beautiful things scarcely to be duplicated elsewhere. We call particular attention to our collection of Magnolias, Rhododendrons, and Azaleas.



Rock Gardens

AR up on mountains, above the timber line, where soil is scarce and rock plentiful. Nature created the first rock gardens. The bare expanse of rock dotted with dwarf evergreen creeping vines, mosses, and a few small flowers for color were indeed beautiful.

It did not take long for people living in mountainous barren countries to realize that attractive gardens could be copied from Nature right in their own back yards. This they did and with surprising results. They not only copied Nature but improved upon it.

This was the first step in the evolution of the rock garden as we know it today. People living in lower countries where beautiful gardens were plentiful because of good soil and climatic conditions, upon seeing the results obtained, became desirous of having such gardens.

They were therefore copied again and the results were even more astounding. Here they found that they could grow a greater variety of plants and flowers, thereby improving on the improved gardens of Dame Nature.

Since their conception, they have become increasingly popular. The popularity they enjoy today is well deserved, for these beautiful gardens may be owned by the rich and poor alike. Whether your house stands on a small city lot or is the center of a tremendous estate, you may be the proud possessor of a rock garden.

Observing the upward trend in this type of garden, we have made a thorough study of them. We have now reached the point where we feel that we have become experts in the building of these gardens. We know just what plants, trees and flowers will thrive in this climate. Each and everyone of our gardens are different and built to blend into your landscape with a natural effect.



Large Cree Moving—Why Wait?

TIME saving is the material achievement of the age. In transportation, merchandising, manufacturing and education, it is being carried out. Food from orchards, shade from broad trees, shelter and screens from tall evergreens and big shrubs are yours from Glen Terrace Nurseries.

We have trained foremen to dissect, protect and plant widespreading roots, or to handle large balls of earth, which is of equal or greater importance. We have the knowledge and the courage to tell you what is best and worth your while and this knowledge will save you time and money.

Our equipment is of the finest and has been developed after careful consideration and thought to the various ways of handling large trees.

In referring to large evergreens, we have special rigging and apparatus to move trees with large balls of earth and also the necessary skill and knowledge to use it.

A knowledge of the requirements of the tree while digging, and after care are essential if you are to get the best results from your investment in land, time and money

In digging a shade tree, we don't start close to the tree and hack off the roots. Our men take delight in saving the small fibrous or feeding roots. They start out near the end of the roots, dig a trench below the roots, undermine the banks, then they pick out the soil with a slender picking rod or a digging fork. The soil falls to the bottom and is shoveled out. The roots are carefully lifted and gathered in bundles, tied with string and bent up toward the trunk of the tree. When this operation has continued to within three or four feet of the center, the roots are wrapped with damp material or burlap. The ball of earth is undermined, wrapped and loaded on a platform. Because of these methods it is safe to transplant trees in full leaf so that when you want shade you can get it within a short time.

Evergreens and Conifers

Planting and Cultural Directions

E cannot recommend Evergreens too strongly. No home grounds are complete without them. They are beautiful in Winter and Summer; in Winter they supply the only living green in the landscape, and in Summer their rich, dark foliage contrasts beautifully with the brighter tones of deciduous trees and shrubs. They make an ideal background for any house, giving a gracious and dignified appearance which cannot be produced in any other manner.

These suggestions are of a general nature only, applicable to the usual or average conditions. They may be easily modified to suit individual requirements and special cases.

All our Evergreens are dug with a ball of earth about the roots, tightly wrapped in burlap. Smaller and medium-sized Evergreens are wrapped in a very light grade of burlap which need not be removed when planting. Merely open the top of it after sufficient earth has been packed about the ball to prevent any disturbance of the roots. Heavier plants are wrapped in stronger burlap which ought to be removed when planting, or cut open in the manner described below.

When to Plant. Evergreens may be planted at any tme, if the work is properly done; but best results are obtained by planting in early Spring, late Summer, and early Autumn.

Flanting. Unpack the plants upon arrival and place them somewhere in the shade where there is no draft. The interior of a cool building or a cellar is a proper place to keep them until the actual moment of planting.

Dig holes for the plants, 8 to 10 inches larger in diameter than the size of the ball, and about 2 inches deeper than its depth, so that the plant will be about 2 inches lower when planted than it stood in the nursery. Loosen the soil in the bottom of the hole and save the dark topsoil for filling in next to the roots. If more rich soil is needed than what is taken from the hole, use good garden earth mixed with thoroughly rotted manure.

Without removing the burlap, set the plant in the center of the hole, facing it so that the best side of the top is toward the front. Cut the burlap away from the stem and about half way down the sides of the ball, leaving the rest of it in the bottom of the hole. Do not break the ball or expose the roots to the air any more than is absolutely necessary.

Pack the topsoil or prepared earth around the ball to within 3 inches of the top of the hole. Then fill the remaining space with water and let it stand over night. Finish planting the next day, leaving a saucer-like depression about the plant to hold rain water and facilitate artificial watering.

The After-Care of Evergreens

The success of an Evergreen planting depends largely upon the manner in which they have been planted and the attention they receive during the first few years.

Watering should be done in late afternoon or evening, by letting the hose run slowly at each plant long enough to saturate the ground thoroughly down to the lowest roots. In normal weather once in ten days or two weeks should be sufficient, but during hot, dry spells newly planted evergreens should be watered oftener.

Evergreens should not be allowed to grow unrestricted, but be kept trimmed back to the desired height and width by occasional shearing after growth starts in the Spring, but not after July 1.

They should be carefully examined for cone-shaped bags hanging from tip of branches. These should be cut off and burned; they contain eggs of bag worms.

Syringe the under side of leaves with water from the hose once in a while during hot weather to control red spider. Do this early in morning on bright days. Spraying with a combination contact and poisonous mixture once or twice a month during growing season is advisable.



BUDDLEIA ALTERNIFOLIA

NEW AND RARE PLANTS

AZALEA MUCRONULATUM

Flowers in early Spring with the Forsythias. Lavender and soft pink. Plants are upright in habit, and are deciduous and perfectly hardy. The foliage, which appears after the flowering period, is beautiful bright green.

| 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | Eacn |
|---------------------|-----|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--------|
| 18 to 24 | in. | | | | | | , | | | | \$4.00 |
| 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ | ft. | | | | | | | | | | -5.00 |

BUDDLEIA ALTERNIFOLIA

This is a native of northern China, and is the hardiest member of the Butterflybush family. The flowers are lavender-purple, with a reddish-crimson eye and are borne, many together, in compact rounded clusters, from axils of the leaves of the previous year's shoot.

| | | | | | | Lacii |
|---------|-------|------|------|------|--|--------------|
| 12 to 1 | 8 in. | | | | | . \$1.25 |

WINTERGREEN BARBERRY (Berberis julianae)

An Evergreen Barberry with dark green holly-like leaves which retain their deep color through-out the Winter. The spiny branches are studded with blue-black fruits in October, developing into a compact shrub to four feet high.

| - | | | | | | | | | | | _ | | | Each |
|---|----|----------------|-----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|--------|
| 1 | to | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | ft. | | | | | | | | | | | \$1.25 |

BUXUS JAPONICA

The hardiest one of them all. This Box is hardy all through New England, and it is one of the finest plants for an evergreen low hedge we know of.

| | 0 | 8 - | Each |
|-------|---|-----|--------|
| 14 in | | | \$3.50 |

BERBERIS AGGREGATA PRATTI

| | | | | | | | | | | | Each |
|---------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---------|
| 2 year. | | | | | | | | | | | .\$2.50 |

BEAUTY BUSH

(Kolkwitzia amabilis)

One of the choicest new introductions from China. Related to Weigela and Abelia, this new plant exceeds them in hardiness and beauty. The central branches are erect and the lateral ones are arching, giving the plant a compact yet graceful habit, and is covered early in June with a profusion of blooms. The individual flowers are rather small, of a clear

SARGENT'S CRAB

(Malus sargenti)

A low, densely branched shrub which hugs the ground, and is suitable for planting on banks, rockeries, or foreground of taller trees. The saucershaped flowers are of the purest white; stamens are tipped with yellow anthers. Each

| 3 | to | 4 | ft. | | | | | | | | | | | | \$2.00 |
|---|----|---|-----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--------|
| 4 | to | 5 | ft. | | | | | | | | | | | | 2.75 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3.50 |

MOLINE ELM

(Ulmus molini)

A valuable new type, of conical or pyramidal growth, and very large leaves of a distinct dark green shade. The bark is smooth and glossy. Is of rapid growth and develops into a larger tree. Each 10 to 12 ft., $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. caliper.....\$4.00

TEA CRAB (Malus theifera)

A small tree, seldom exceeding twenty feet in height, with upright and spreading branches, which are densely studded with flower-bearing spurs. When in blossom, the branches are transformed into a floral plume. The petals are reddish-pink in bud white, or delicately splashed with pale pink when fully open. One of the most beautiful flowering Crabs introduced.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Each |
|---|----|---|-----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--------|
| 3 | to | 4 | ft. | | | | | | | | | | | \$2.50 |
| 4 | to | 5 | ft. | | | | | | | | | | | 3.00 |

VASE ELM

(Ulmus americana, Vase Form)

A variety of our American Elm, in which the growth is always spreading, forming a broad-topped, vase shape tree. The foliage is large and of a deep green color, which does not become rusty by midseason. This type is perpetuated by budding from one original tree, insuring a uniformity of habit and growth.

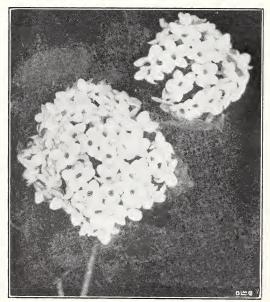
Each 10 to 12 ft., 1¼ in. caliper.....\$4.50

KOREAN SPIRAEA

(Spiraea trichocarpa)

A handsome new Spiraea, blooming about ten days later than the common Spiraea vanhouttei, with large clusters of flowers, which are distinctly "eyed" or marked at center, so it does not have quite the same dead-white effect. It is hardy and a rapid grower, developing into a graceful specimen about 5 to 6 feet high.

| | | | | | | | | | | Each |
|-------------|----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|----------|
| 18 to 24 in | 1. | | | | | | | | | . \$1.00 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | | | | | | | | | | . 1.50 |



VIBURNUM CARLESI (Fragrant Viburnum)

CHINESE or SIBERIAN ELM

(Ulmus pumila)

This is a rapid grower, with slender, almost wiry branches. It is one of the first trees to leaf out in the Spring and the last to shed its leaves in the Fall. Good for windbreaks or screens.

WHITE FLOWERING QUINCE

(Cydonia japonica nivalis)

This variety has been quite scarce since the Federal Quarantine of 1919. It is of more spreading habit and not so tall as the common Japan Quince; flowers are white.

| | | | | | | | | | | Each |
|---------|-------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|----------|
| 18 to 2 | 4 in. | | | | | | | | | . \$0.75 |
| 2 to 3 | ft. | | | | | | | | | . 1.00 |

GOLDENBALL SYRINGA

Each 10 in, heads......\$1.75

VIBURNUM CARLESI

(Fragrant Viburnum)

A rare Korean variety, producing its delicate spice-scented flowers latter part of May and early June. The buds, before expanding, are an attractive pink, developing into umbels of pure white. Flowers preserve their form and purity of color for a long time and are exquisitely scented. Is of compact habit, and of slow growth, attaining four feet at maturity.

| | | | | | | | | | | Łach |
|-----------|-----|--|------|--|--|--|--|--|--|---------|
| 18 to 24 | in. | | | | | | | | | .\$2.00 |
| 2 to 21/6 | ft | | | | | | | | | 2.50 |



BEAUTY BUSH. KOLKWITZIA AMABILIS (See page 5)



Evergreens are indispensable either as single specimens, foundation or group planting. This type includes Arborvitaes, Junipers, Cypress, Yews, Dwarf Pines and Hemlocks. These are all slow growing and can be sheared to keep them from growing too large. There is no more attractive feature of home ground planting than groups of low growing evergreens around the foundation of the house, in beds by the driveway, or as a background for the flower garden.

ABIES. Fir

| Abies concolor. White Fir. Perhaps the | e most |
|---|---------|
| beautiful of all the Firs, thriving in most lo | cations |
| and forming a symmetrical cone which is | |
| tained even when it is old. Large silvery | green |
| needles. Each | 10 |
| 18 to 24 in | \$25.00 |
| $2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} \dots 3.50$ | 30.00 |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft | |
| BIOTA (see Thuia) | |

CRYPTOMERIA

| Cryptomeria lobbi. Lobb Cryptomeria. | A fine |
|---|---------|
| novelty. Of slender habit; leaves deep | green, |
| assuming a stiff, prickly habit, and seem | |
| an outgrowth of the branch, changing to | russet |
| in Fall. Each | 10 |
| 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft\$7.00 | \$60.00 |
| $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft | 80.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft | |
| | |

| 4 to 5 ft | |
|---|-----------------|
| JUNIPERUS. Juniper | |
| Juniperus chinensis. Chinese Juniper. In | iformal, |
| loose, narrow pyramidal habit. Light | |
| prickly foliage. Useful for tall, columnar | effects. |
| Each | 10 |
| 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft\$5.00 | \$47.50 |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $\bar{3}$ ft | |
| J. chinensis columnaris. Columnar Chine | se Juni- |
| per. A very decorative narrow pyramid | of light |
| glaucous green. Each | $1\overline{0}$ |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft\$6.00 | |
| $3 \text{ to } 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} \dots 7.00$ | |
| $3\frac{1}{4}$ to 4 ft | \$72.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft | |
| | |

| J. chinensis pfitzeriana. Pfitzer Juniper. Broad, bushy habit. Gray green foliage, giving feathery appearance. A most adaptable hardy evergreen; highly recommended. Each 10 18 to 24 in \$3.50 \$32.50 2 to 2½ ft 4.50 2½ to 3 ft 5.50 3 to 3½ ft 7.50 |
|---|
| J. communis.Common Juniper.A vase-shaped spreading form.Especially well suited for large rockeries and naturalistic effects.Coppery bronze in Winter.18 to 24 in.\$2.00\$17.502 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft 2.50 22.50 $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft 5.00 |
| J. communis aurea. Golden Common Juniper. Prostrate growth with bright, golden yellow foliage. Each 10 15 to 18 in\$2.50 \$22.50 |
| J. communis canadensis. Canada Juniper. Of dwarf, spreading habit. Upper part of leaves dark green with bluish cast underneath. Each 10 2 to 2½ ft. \$3.75 \$35.00 |
| J. communis hibernica. Irish Juniper. Erect dense columnar form, gray green foliage. 2 to 2½ ft. Each \$10 2½ to 3 ft. \$2.500 2½ to 3 ft. 4.50 |



JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA GLAUCA

| J. excelsa stricta. Spiny Greek Juniper. Compact, well-shaped pyramid. Foliage gray green. Most useful for formal effects. Each 10 12 to 15 in. \$2.50 15 to 18 in. 3.50 18 to 24 in. 5.00 |
|--|
| J. horizontalis (prostrata). Creeping Savin. |
| J. horizontalis(prostrata).CreepingSavin.Prostrate form, making densemats.Good forbanks and rock gardens.Each1018 to 24 in.\$2.50\$22.502 to 2½ ft.3.25 |
| J. horizontalis. Waukegan Juniper. Long |
| branches trailing along the ground. Steely blue |
| foliage. A splendid ground cover, also effective |
| among rocks. Distinct purple hue in Winter. |
| Each |
| 12 in\$2.50 |
| 15 in |
| 18 in |
| 2 ft |
| |
| J. japonica. Japanese Juniper. Low grower, |
| spreading branches, dark green foliage. Adapted to rock planting. Grows slowly. Each 10 |
| to rock planting. Grows slowly. Each 10 |
| 1 to 1½ ft |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. Specimens 8.00 |
| J. sabina. Savin Juniper. Dense, dark green foli- |
| age. Spreading branches, forming irregular vase- |
| shaped bush. Each 10 |
| 15 to 18 in |
| 18 to 24 in |
| $2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} \dots 5.50 \dots$ |
| J. tamariscifolia. Tamarix Savin. Trailing va- |
| |
| riety, good for banks and rock work. Each 10 |
| 12 to 15 in |
| |
| 15 to 18 in |
| 2 to 3 ft 5.50 |

| J. squamata meyeri. Meyer Juniper. A new introduction. Foliage blue green with iridescent reddish hues. Growth low, dense, spreading. For rockeries, or low evergreen planting. Each 1½ to 2 ft |
|--|
| $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ |
| J. virginiana. Redcedar. Excellent, tall, columnar form, deep green foliage. Each 10 2 to 3 ft. \$2.00 \$15.00 3 to 4 ft. 3.00 25.00 4 to 5 ft. 3.50 5 to 6 ft. Inquire for prices on collect specimens, 6 ft. to 20 ft. |
| $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ |
| J. virginiana keteleeri. Keteleer Redcedar. Of compact pyramid form, with ascending branches and dark scale-like foliage. Each 2 to 3 ft. \$5.00 3 to 4 ft. 7.50 4 to 5 ft. 10.00 |
| J. virginiana schotti. Schott Redcedar. A fine hardy evergreen of columnar habit. Foliage light green and feathery. Each 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. \$5.00 $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft. 6.00 |



JUNIPERUS SABINA

PICEA. Spruce

| ' |
|---|
| Picea excelsa. Norway Spruce. Rapid grower; |
| excellent for windbreaks. Each |
| excellent for windbreaks. Each 12 to 15 in \$0.65 |
| 15 to 18 in |
| 18 to 24 in |
| |
| 2 to 3 ft |
| 3 to 4 ft |
| P. excelsa maxwelli. Maxwell Spruce. Very com |
| pact, with bright green needles. Especially fine |
| for rockeries. |
| P. glauca conica. Dwarf Alberta Spruce. A charm- |
| ing compact, cone-shaped evergreen with very |
| dense foliage and of slow growth. Invaluable for |
| formal effects and rock gardens. Each |
| 8 to 10 in |
| 10 to 12 in |
| 12 to 15 in |
| 15 to 18 in |
| 21 to 24 in |
| 21 to 2± III |
| 2½ to 3 ft |
| P. pungens. Colorado Spruce. Symmetrical habit, |
| light green foliage; hardy near salt water. Each |
| 12 to 15 in\$1.25 |
| 15 to 18 in |
| 18 to 24 in |
| 2 to 3 ft 5.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft 6.00 |
| P. pungens glauca. Blue Colorado Spruce. Blue |
| form of the above |
| 12 to 15 in |
| 15 to 18 in |
| 18 to 24 in |
| 2 to 3 ft |
| ± t0 0 1t 0.00 |
| |



P. PUNGENS GLAUCA (Blue Colorado Spruce)



PINUS NIGRA

| | | kosteriana. | |
|---------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| Spruce. | For lawn spe | cimen and open | group plant- |
| ing. | | | Each |
| 18 to 2 | 24 in | | \$8.50 |
| 2 to 3 | 3 ft | | 12.00 |
| 3 to 4 | 4 ft | | 20.00 |

| PINUS. Pine |
|--|
| Pinus nigra. Austrian Pine. Long, stiff, light green needles; broad pyramidal growth. Tolerant of city conditions and one of the most dependable |
| evergreens for general specimen and group planting. Each 18 to 24 in. \$2.50 |
| 2 to 3 ft. 3.50 3 to 4 ft. 4.50 |
| 4 to 5 ft |
| P. densiflora. Japanese Red Pine. Handsome, rapid growing tree, forming bushy ornamental specimens. Each 18 to 24 in |
| 3 to 4 ft. 3.50 4 to 5 ft. 4.50 5 to 6 ft. 6.00 |
| P. montana. Swiss Mountain Pine. The dull green foliage is rather short, but thick, arranged in pairs and seems to be crowded on the spreading branches. Very variable in habit, usually low, often prostrate. Each 1½ to 2 ft \$3.50 2 to 3 ft 4.25 |
| P. montana mughus. Dwarf Mugho Pine. Foliage deep green, low, spreading habit; hardiest of all Pines. Each |

PINUS—Continued

| P. resinosa. | Norway | or Red | Pine. | Hardy, vigor- |
|-----------------------|---------|--------|-------|---------------|
| ous; long n | eedles. | | | Each |
| | | | | \$5.00 |
| $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 f | t | | | 6.00 |
| P. sylvestris. | | | | |
| | | | | Each |
| | | | | \$2.50 |
| 2 to 3 f | t | | | 3.00 |
| 3 to 4 f | t | | | 4.00 |
| 4 to 5 f | t | | | 5.00 |
| 5 to 6 f | t | | | 6.00 |



PINUS SYLVESTRIS (Scotch Pine)

RETINOSPORA. Japan Cypress

Retinospora filifera. Thread Cypress. The long, thread-like branches are very pendulous, with the lateral shoots distinct, of a consistent bright green.

| filifera aurea. | N | Л | c |).5 | t | a i | f 1 | r | a | c | f.i | ix | 76 | 1 | h | ri | io | ·h | ۱t | o | olden |
|--------------------------|---|---|---|-----|---|-----|-----|---|---|---|-----|----|----|---|---|----|----|----|----|---|--------|
| 3 to 4 ft | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7.00 |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5.00 |
| 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3.50 |
| 18 to 24 in | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | \$3.00 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Each |

 form, of similar habit to its parent.
 Each

 12 to 15 in.
 \$2.50

 15 to 18 in.
 3.00

 18 to 24 in.
 3.75

 2 to 3 ft.
 5.00

R. obtusa. Graceful tree. Foliage bright clear green. Grows slowly and has a very marked Japanese appearance. Each 15 to 18 in. \$2.00 18 to 24 in. 2.50

R. obtusa gracilis. Slender Hinoki Cypress. Compact, graceful in habit. Rich dark green lacelike foliage. Each 12 to 15 in. \$3.00 15 to 18 in. 3.75

18 to 24 in..... 5.00

R. obtusa gracilis compacta. A very compact and dwarf-growing form of Gracilis. Each 8 to 10 in. \$2.50

 R. pisifera.
 Sawara Cypress.
 Tall, pyramidal

 shape.
 Graceful, lacy foliage, light green.
 Each

 2 to 2½ ft.
 \$3.50

 2½ to 3 ft.
 5.00

 3 to 4 ft.
 6.50



Above—Retinospora Squarrosa veitchi (See page 11)

Right—Pinus Montana Mughus. Dwarf Mugho Pine. (See page 9)

Right—Retinospora plumosa Plume Cypress (See page 11)





RETINOSPORA—Continued

| $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ |
|--|
| R. plumosa. Plume Cypress. Main stems are erect, but side shoots assume a plume-like arrangement, with the leaf-points prominent. The branches are slender and pliable, imparting a feathery appearance. A good hedge plant. Of graceful habit, with delicate, glaucous foliage. Each |
| 15 to 18 in. \$2.00 18 to 24 in. 2.50 2 to 3 ft. 3.50 3 to 4 ft. 4.50 4 to 5 ft. 6.50 |
| R. plumosa aurea. Golden foliage. The most Each Each Each St. 15 to 18 in. \$2.00 18 to 24 in. 2.50 2 to 3 ft. 3.50 3 to 4 ft. 4.50 4 to 5 ft. 6.50 |
| R. squarrosa sulphurea. Densely branched, bushy trees with spreading, feathery branchlets tinted and tipped with clear light yellow. A very distinct and beautiful tree. Each 12 to 15 in \$3.50 15 to 18 in 5.00 |
| R. squarrosa veitchi. Light bluish green foliage. Very dense growth. Assumes appearance of a broad cone. Favorite with all who know it. Each 12 to 15 in. \$1.75 15 to 18 in. \$2.25 |



TAXUS CUSPIDATA (Japanese Yew)

SCIADOPITYS.

Japanese Umbrella-Pine

Sciadopitys verticillata. Japanese Umbrella-pine. Very long leaves, much wider and thicker than those of other conifers, shining green above and a line of white underneath; they are deeply grooved on both sides and are borne at the ends of the annual shoots. The horizontal branches and peculiar growth of the leaves in parasol-like whorls give the variety a distinct individuality. It is uniquely beautiful on the lawn. Each 1½ to 2 ft. \$9.00 2 to 2½ ft. 15.00



SCIADOPITYS VERTICILLATA (Japanese Umbrella-Pine)

TAXUS. Yew

| Taxus repandens. Spreading English Yew. This is the hardiest of all prostrate varieties, and will grow in almost any position. It is excellent for hedging, grouping and covering banks. The slender, pointed leaves gently curve upward, and are of a lustrous green. Each 15 to 18 in |
|---|
| T. cuspidata. Japanese Yew. This is a spreading form growing in its younger stages about twice as wide as high. Like the preceding, it is extremely hardy and is, no doubt, one of the most valuable additions to the American garden. Each 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. \$6.50 $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. 9.00 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 12.50 $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft. 17.50 4 to 5 ft. 35.00 |

TAXUS—Continued

| T. cuspidata (capitata). Dwarf Japanese Yew. Of |
|--|
| all the Yews this is the only hardy, upright growing |
| variety in the Northern States. A fast grower, |
| standing our most severe Winters and keeping its |
| fresh color throughout the year. The brilliant |
| scarlet fruits set in the shiny dark green foliage |
| are very conspicuous. It was introduced from |
| Japan many years ago and found here to be one |
| of the most noteworthy and valuable evergreens. |
| As a hedge plant, it cannot be equaled for color |
| and hardiness. Each |
| |

| nd hardiness. | • | Each |
|--|--------------|----------|
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft | | \$5.50 |
| $2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} \dots$ | | 7.50 |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft | | 10.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft | | |
| 4 to 5 ft. Specimens | | 30.00 |
| cuspidata nana (brevifolia | a). Really a | n excel- |
| ent dwarf Yew, with fine, | spreading b | ranches |

| I . cuspidaca | mana (Sic | VALUITA / 6 | recuiry | an Cacci |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|---------|-----------|
| dent dwarf | Yew, with | fine, spi | reading | branches |
| and rich deep | p green, sh | ort leaves | s. High | ly recom- |
| mended. | _ | | _ | Each |
| 10 . 15 . | | | | 40.00 |

| 12 to 15 | in | | | | | | | | | | | . : | \$3.00 |
|-----------------------|----|------|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|--|--|-----|--------|
| 15 to 18 | in | | | | | | | | | | | | 4.50 |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 | ft | | | | | | | | | | | | 6.50 |



TAXUS CUSPIDATA (Japanese Yew)

THUJA. Arborvitae

| Thuja | occider | ntalis. | . C | omn | ion | An | ier | ican | A: | rbor- |
|----------------|--------------------|---------|------|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|-------|
| vitae. | Erect, | rapid | grov | wer; | exc | elle | nt | for | hec | lges. |
| | | • | 0 | | | | | | I | Each |
| 2 to | $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | | | | | | | | \$ | 2.50 |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ | to 3 ft. | | | | | | | | | 3.50 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

| 5 to 6 ft |
|---|
| T. occidentalis columbia. Columbia Arborvitae. Strong habit; foliage broad, with a silver variegation. |
| 12 to 15 in |
| T. occidentalis ellwangeriana, Rheingold. Has heather-like leaves, dense habit, soft, close texture. Forms low, broad, blunt pyramid. Rich golden yellow. |



THUJA OCCIDENTALIS GLOBOSA (Globe Arborvitae)

| T. occidentalis globosa. Globe Arborvitae. Globe form, foliage fine and delicate. 12 in \$1.50 15 in 2.00 18 in 2.50 |
|--|
| T. occidentalis, Little Gem. Very dwarf; grows |
| broader than high; the flat branchlets are of a |
| satisfactory green. Each |
| 1 to 1½ ft\$2.50 |
| |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft |
| T. occidentalis lutea. Peabody's Golden Arbor- |
| vitae. A slender pyramid of striking golden color. |
| Each |
| 12 in\$1.80 |
| 15 in |
| 18 in |
| |
| 2 ft |
| 3 ft |



HEDGE OF ARBORVITAE



THUJA SIBIRICA WAREANA

THUJA—Continued

T. occidentalis pyramidalis (fastigiata). Pyramid Arborvitae. Pointed columns of unchanging rich dark green, with feathery foliage. Especially hardy and useful, always holding its formal shape.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Each |
|----|-----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|--------|
| 12 | in. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | \$1.25 |
| 18 | in. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.80 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2.25 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3.00 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4.00 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6.00 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8.00 |
| 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10.00 |
| 0 | It. | | | | | | | | | | ٠ | ٠ | | | | 10.00 |

Thuja occidentalis wareana (occidentalis sibirica). Siberian Arborvitae. Striking bluish green foliage, nearly globular. Very hardy. Each 12 in. \$1.50 15 in. \$1.80 18 in. \$2.25 2 ft. \$3.00 2½ ft. \$3.75



THUJA ORIENTALIS (Oriental Arborvitae)

| | | | | senthal Arborvitae. |
|-------------------|---------------------|----------|--------------|--|
| A den: | se, rugge | ed, colu | mnar form. | Of slow growth, |
| with 1 | ustrous, | dark g | reen foliage | . Each |
| 12 | in | | | \$1.50 |
| 15 | in | | | 1.80 |
| 18 | in | | | 2.25 |
| 2 | | | | 3.00 |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ | ft | | | 3.75 |
| | | | | |
| T. occi | dentali | s spira | alis. A d | istinct variety of |
| | | | | istinct variety of en foliage. Each |
| | formal | habit. | Deep gree | |
| erect, | formal in | habit. | Deep gree | en foliage. Éach |
| erect, 18 2 | formal in ft | habit. | Deep gree | en foliage. Éach |
| erect, 18 2 | formal in ft ft | habit. | Deep gree | en foliage. Éach \$2.25 3.00 |
| erect, 18 2 | formal in ft ft ft. | habit. | Deep gree | en foliage. Éach \$2.25 3.00 3.75 |



Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis (Pyramid Arborvitae)

| Mi boi vitae j |
|--|
| T. orientalis aurea conspicua. Goldspire Arborvitae. 8 to 10 feet. Narrow, pyramidal growth; golden upright fronds, bronze in Winter. Each $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft |
| T. orientalis (Biota). Oriental Arborvitae, 10 to |
| 15 ft. Narrow, almost columnar habit, light |
| green foliage in vertical fronds, turning bronze |
| in Winter. Grows rapidly, but is relatively short- |
| lived and less hardy than occidentalis. Each |
| |
| 20 |
| 2 ft |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft |
| 3 ft 4.75 |
| 4 ft 5.75 |
| 5 ft |
| Thuja occidentalis vervaeneana. Vervaene Arbor- |
| vitae. Of erect habit, broadly pyramidal. Varie- |
| |
| gated greenish yellow foliage, bronzy in Winter. |
| Each |
| 18 in\$2.25 |
| 2 ft 3.00 |
| 2½ ft 3.75 |

| THUJA—Continued | T. orientalis compacta. A very compact formal |
|---|--|
| T. compacta (Biota). Forms a compact oval- shaped specimen. Good, persistent, fresh green color. Each 15 in. \$2.50 18 in. 3.25 | evergreen of fresh green foliage. Each 10 in. \$1.00 12 in. 1.25 15 in. 1.75 18 in. 2.25 |
| 2 ft | T. standishi. Japanese Arborvitae. A species with |
| T. orientalis aurea nana. Berckman's Golden | massive, pendulous habit; foliage fleshy and large; |
| Arborvitae. 3 to 4 feet. Compact, globular form | branchlets long and loose. Each |
| with upright fronds, golden yellow. Not hardy in | 18 in\$2.25 |
| windswept locations. Each | 2 ft |
| 9 to 12 in\$1.50 | $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft |
| 12 to 15 in 2.00 | 3 ft |
| 15 to 18 in 2.50 | 4 ft 6.00 |

TSUGA. Hemlock

| Tsuga canadensis. Common Hemlock. Leaves about half an inch long, dull green and slightly grooved above, striped beneath. Branches slender and softly pendulous. Where a windbreak or |
|---|
| a dark compact green edge is desired, the Hem- |
| lock cannot be beat. Each |
| 12 in\$1.00 |
| 15 in |
| 18 in |
| 2 ft 2.50 |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft |
| 3 ft |
| 4 ft 5.50 |
| 5 ft |
| T. canadensis pendula. Sargent Weeping Hem- |
| lock. One of the choicest and most beautiful |
| evergreens, of permanent weeping habit. Com- |
| pact, moderate growth and graceful, spray-like |
| branches; the leaves are more or less glaucous |
| beneath. Each |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft\$5.00 |
| $2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} \dots 7.00$ |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft |
| 9 4- 91/4 |

| T. caroliniana. Carolina Hemlock. A very hand- |
|---|
| some tree of moderate stature and rapid growth. |
| Foliage darker than the common Hemlock and |
| perfectly hardy as far north as New England. |
| One of the most desirable native trees. Each |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft\$3.00 |
| $2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} \dots 4.00$ |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft |

| T. diversifolia. | | | |
|--------------------------|----------|-------------|-------------|
| to <i>sieboldi</i> , but | | | |
| by the reddish- | brown pu | bescent bra | nches. Each |
| 15 in | | | \$3.50 |
| 18 in | | | 4.75 |
| 2 ft | | | 6.00 |

T. canadensis sieboldi. Siebold Hemlock. Very handsome, graceful tree, with spreading, slender branches; glossy, rich, dark green foliage, striped white beneath and rather longer than in the common Hemlock; has a conspicuous leaf-stalk.

| | | Each |
|-----------|------|------------|
| 2 to 3 ft | | \$5.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft | | \$7.00 |



TSUGA CANADENSIS (Hemlock Hedge)

Hardy Broad-Leaved Flowering Evergreens

Some of the finest plant materials are included in this group. No landscape is complete without its broad masses. This, together with the evergreen qualities, combine to make the most pleasing effect both in Summer and Winter. They thrive almost anywhere and lend themselves to naturalizing.



RHODODENDRON PLANTING

RHODODENDRONS Rhododendron Hybrids

| Rhododendron atrosanguineum. | Deep | blood |
|---------------------------------|-----------|----------|
| red. | Each | 10 |
| 1½ ft | \$6.00 | \$55.00 |
| 2 ft | | 65.00 |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft | .10.00 | 85.00 |
| R. Charactacus. Warm crimson w | rith fain | t tinge |
| of purple throughout. | Each | 10 |
| of purple throughout. | . \$6.00 | \$55.00 |
| 2 ft | 7.50 | 65.00 |
| 2½ ft | . 10.00 | 85.00 |
| R. Charles Bagley. Cherry Red. | Each | 10 |
| 1½ ft | | \$55.00 |
| 2 ft | 7.50 | 65.00 |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft | .10.00 | 85.00 |
| R. Ignatius Sargent. Rose scarl | et, bea | utifully |
| marked. | Each | 10 |
| marked. 1½ ft | | \$55.00 |
| 2 ft | | 65.00 |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft | | 85.00 |
| R. Old Port. Rich plum color | | 10 |
| 1½ ft | | \$55.00 |
| 2 ft | . 7.50 | 65.00 |
| $2lac{1}{2}$ it | . 10.00 | 85.00 |
| R. roseum elegans. Good rose. | | 10 |
| 1½ ft | | \$55.00 |
| 2 ft | | 65.00 |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft | | 85.00 |
| R. Boule de Neige. White. | | 10 |
| 1½ ft | | \$55.00 |
| 2 ft | . 7.50 | 65.00 |

Native Rhododendrons

Rhododendron catawbiense. Catawba Rhododendron. This attractive variety is the parent of the majority of our best hybrids and worthy in every way. In hardiness it is supreme, being a native of this country, and for groups and mass planting it should be used much more extensively. It is very prolific in blooming, and the flowers, borne in very large round trusses, are seen in various shades of delicate pink the early part of June. The foliage is very decorative, being rather round and deep shining green in color. It forms a magnicent isolated specimen, keeping its lower branches and develops into a rugged, globe-shaped bush.

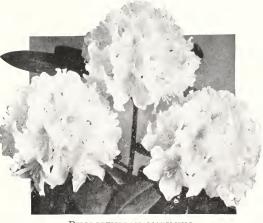
| | | | Each | 10 |
|------------------------------|-------------|----------------|----------|---------|
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 | ft | | . \$4.00 | \$35.00 |
| $2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2}$ | ft | | . 5.00 | 45.00 |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 | ft | | . 6.50 | -55.00 |
| 3 to 31/2 | ft. Specime | ens \$10.00 to | 12.50 | |

R. carolinianum. Carolina Rhododendron. Leaves rather small, narrow, dark green above, covered with brownish dots beneath; clusters of clear rosepink flowers in May; very hardy. Each 10

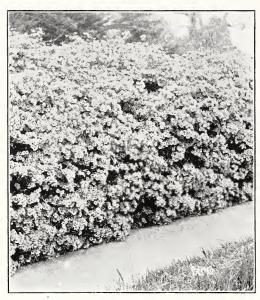
| 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ | ft | | | | | | | Ī | | . \$3.00 | \$25.00 |
|-----------------------|----|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|----------|---------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | 40.00 |
| 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ | ft | | | | | | | | | . 6.00 | 60.00 |

R. maximum. Great Laurel. Is admirably adapted to massing, will thrive in shady or exposed positions, and is perfectly hardy. The flowers vary in color from pure white to delicate shades of pink, and are produced in great profusion; gradually comes into bloom when the hybrid varieties pass away. One of the finest shrubs for massing and naturalizing in suitable places.

| Each | 10 |
|--|--------|
| 18 to 24 in | |
| $2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft}$. 3.00 | -25.00 |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft 4.00 | -35.00 |
| 3 ft. to 4 ft 6.00 | 55.00 |
| 4 to 6 ft. Specimens. \$7.50 to 25.00 | |



RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM



AZALEAS AMOENA

| Hardy Evergreen Azaleas |
|--|
| Azalea amoena. Flowers are bright rosy purple, and are produced in a solid mass in May. The hairy foliage assumes a pleasing bronze tint in the Fall and Winter months. Each 10 12 to 15 in. diameter. \$2.50 \$22.50 15 to 18 in. diameter. 3.50 31.00 |
| A. hinomayo. New introduction of great merit. Resembles Hinodegiri in habit and general outline. The foliage is a little smaller; flowers about the same time; a wonderfully clear soft shade of pink. Almost evergreen. |
| Each 10 12 to 15 in. \$3.00 \$27.50 15 to 18 in. 4.00 35.00 |
| A. hinodegiri. A bright scarlet form of the well- and charming A. amoena, but far surpassing it in brilliancy and beauty; a profuse bloomer; foli- age round and evergreen. Each 10 |
| 12 to 15 in\$3.75 \$32.50 15 to 18 in5.00 45.00 |
| A. indica alba (ledifolia alba). Pure white flowers; luxuriant grower and profuse bloomer. |
| Each 10 12 to 15 in \$2.00 \$18.00 15 to 18 in 3.50 32.50 |
| A. kaempferi. Foliage small, sacrlet to crimson in Fall. Flowers combination of red, pink, salmon, blend with a wonderful indescribable flame color; late May. Each 12 to 15 in |
| A. macrantha. Large, single, salmon red. Resembles Hinodegiri; very late. A very compact, flat, quick grower, with dark green glossy foliage. One of the hardiest of all Azaleas. Each 12 to 15 in. \$3.50 15 to 18 in. 5.00 |

| A. Maxwell. Large, single, carmine red flowers, 2 |
|---|
| inches in diameter. Grows low and broad. Very |
| hardy. Each |
| 12 to 15 in\$2.00 |
| 15 to 18 in 3.00 |
| A. yayegiri. Beautiful salmon red, semi-double |
| flowers produced in abundance. Foliage distinct, |
| being narrow and of a warm, intense green. One |
| of the most showy of the Azaleas. Each |
| 10 to 12 in\$2.25 |
| 12 to 15 in 3.00 |
| A. yodogawa. A semi-evergreen conspicuous Jap- |
| anese Azalea, purplish pink, brilliant double flow- |
| ers in early Spring. Each 10 |
| 15 to 18 in |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft |
| $2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} \dots 6.50 \dots$ |
| |

| ers in early Spring. | Each | 10 |
|--|----------------|----------|
| 15 to 18 in | \$2.75 | \$25.00 |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft | 4.50 | 40.00 |
| 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft | 6.50 | |
| 2 00 2/2 1011111111111111111111111111111 | 0.00 | |
| | | |
| Deciduous Az | aleas | |
| A. mucronulatum. A very ea | arly flowering | g Chi- |
| nese Azalea, which unfolds its b | lossoms at t | he time |
| that the Forsythia or Golden | | |
| with which, by the way, they | form a wo | nderful |
| color contrast. The flowers | are of a la | vender |
| and soft pink tone. Extremely | | Each |
| 18 to 24 in | nardy. | |
| $2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} \dots$ | | |
| | | |
| A. schlippenbachi, Royal Az | alea. A v | igorous |
| plant, 3 to 5 feet high, with | | |
| flowers of pale rose pink, the u | pper petals | lightly |
| spotted with brown. | | Each |
| 12 to 15 in | | \$5.00 |
| 15 to 18 in | | . 6.50 |
| A. mollis. In different shades. | The show | riest of |
| all Azaleas. Large clusters of | | |
| ers and, occasionally, red or ye | | |
| ore array occurrencing, rea or y | , | Each |
| 12 to 15 in | | \$2.50 |
| 15 to 18 in | | |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft | | |
| | | |
| A. amoena superba. A beautifu | rdark purpi | e, snau- |
| ing darker toward inside center | , while the | outside |
| purple shades to red. Pretty, | sman, dark | glossy |
| green foliage. Compact, bush | y plants. | Each |
| 12 to 15 in | | |
| 15 to 18 in | | . 3.50 |

NATIVE AZALEAS

Perfectly hardy, vigorous shrubs, suitable above all for naturalizing in locations similar to their natural habitat—Arborescens on hillsides with Calendulacea, Canadensis, and Viscosa by water courses, etc. They are easy to establish if they are given the same sour-soil treatment as recommended for Rhododendrons, being somewhat more particular in this respect than the varieties immediately preceding.

Azalea arborescens. Sweet Azalea. Flowers white-tinged pink. Blooms June and July.

A. calendulacea (lutea). Flame Azalea. Most brilliant orange-red flowering shrub yet known. Grows vigorously and bears its flowers in great clusters in May and June.

A. nudiflora. Pinxter Flower. Free-flowering, showy pink blooms in April and May.

A. viscosa. Flowers white, tinged rose; fine for swampy ground. It bears its fragrant flowers in profusion in late June or July.

Hardy Flowering Evergreen Shrubs

| • | • |
|---|---|
| ABELIA grandiflora. Glossy Abelia. Evergreen. Choice small shrub, with white tinted lilac flowers produced throughout the entire Summer months. Each 10 18 to 24 in., B. & B. \$1.50 \$12.50 2 ft. to 3 ft. 2.50 22.50 ANDROMEDA (see Leucothoe and Pieris) | |
| ARCTOSTAPHYLOS uva-ursi. Bear- | |
| berry. An excellent evergreen trailer with small, lustrous foliage, bearing a multitude of red berries, especially useful for rock gardens and as ground-cover in very light sandy soil; does very well on the sea shore. Each 10 Field grown plants\$1.00 \$8.50 | 6() |
| BUXUS japonica. The hardiest one of | |
| them all. This box is hardy all through New England and it is one of the finest plants for an evergreen low hedge we | |
| know of. Each | 10 2 % |
| 14 in\$3.50 | |
| B. sempervirens. Common Tree Box. Is so lar as to need no description. It always h and still is essentially a home plant. The aromatic foliage is always fresh and gree because of this it is widely used for edging, | as been glossy, n, and, formal |
| gardens, tub specimens, etc. In very e positions it is best to afford a little protect Winter. | exposed etion in Each |
| 9 in | \$1.25 |
| 12 in | |
| 18 in | |
| Bush Form Each | 10 |
| 12 to 15 in | \$13.50 18.00 |
| Pyramids Each 24 in. Narrow. 3.00 | |
| 30 in 5 00 | |
| 34 in. to 36 in 7.50 | |
| For Edging | 100 |
| 4 to 5 in | 12.50 |
| BERBERIS julianae. This beautiful ar evergreen variety, hardly known, is one best and hardiest of our broad-leaved ev shrubs. It stays perfectly green during the ter and blends well with plantings of Rhodron, Kalmia, Andromeda, and evergreens eral. To plant lovers who are always look "something better," we recommend it very | of the ergreen he Win-bododen- in gen-king for highly. |
| Each 12 to 15 in. \$1.10 15 to 18 in. 1.25 | 10 \$9.00 11.00 |
| COTONEASTER horizontalis. Rock Coto Curious dwarf shrub of trailing habit; I rockeries. It is covered with brilliant red in Autumn and Winter. The foliage turns tints of red and bronze before falling. | fine for berries |
| Pot grown plants | \$1.00 o 6.00 |



DAPHNE CNEORUM (Garland Flower)

CRATAEGUS (see Pyracantha)

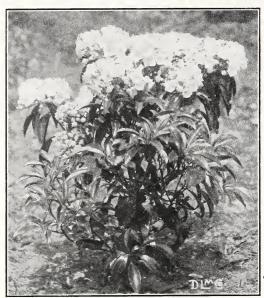
 6 to 8 in.
 \$0.75
 \$6.50

 8 to 10 in.
 1.00
 8.50

 10 to 12 in.
 1.25
 10.00

 12 in. to 15 in.
 2.50
 22.50

EUONYMUS japonicus. Japanese Euonymus. A very useful and decorative shrub, with lustrous, deep green leaves. It has a bushy, upright habit. Needs Winter protection here. Excellent for window boxes.



KALMIA LATIFOLIA (Mountain Laurel)

ILEX—Continued

- coast.



PIERIS FLORIBUNDA (Mountain Andromeda)

| KALMIA latifolia. Mountain Laurel. May and early June. Bushy habit. Bears long, glossy leaves and large corymbs of pink and white flowers. Fine for massing with Rhododendrons |
|--|
| or by themselves, and for naturalizing in partially |
| $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ |
| LEUCOTHOE (Andromeda) catesbaei. Drooping |
| Leucothoe. April and May. Beautifully arching branches with long dark green leaves and pendant bell-shaped flowers. Foliage a rich red bronze in Winter. A fine foreground plant for Rhododendron plantings or for massing in shady places. Each 10 |
| $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ |
| LONICERA henryi. Henry Honeysuckle. A climbing or prostrate evergreen vine with ovate leaves 2 to 3½ inches long of a very pleasing green. Dull purple or yellowish red flowers, followed by black fruit. As a bank cover it is invaluable. Each |
| Pot grown plants |
| MAHONIA aquifolium. Holly-leaved Mahonia. Handsome, prickly holly-like foliage, glossy green in Summer and bright bronze in Winter. Clusters of rich yellow flowers in Spring. For protected places in combination with other evergreen shrubs. Each 10 1 to 1½ ft\$2.00 \$17.50 |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $\overline{2}$ ft |
| PACHYSANDRA terminalis. One of the most valuable evergreen shrubs for dense shade. Has low habit, sometimes even trailing. Fine, glossy, light green leaves in abundance. Greenish white flowers in May or June, arranged in spikes. Each 10 100 |
| Each 10 100 |
| shrub with small dark green leaves. Young branches and leafstalks dull red and hairy. Pretty white flowers, borne in small, dense upright panicles at the ends of branches. Each 10 to 12 in |
| 12 to 15 in. 2.75 15 to 18 in. 3.50 18 to 24 in. 5.00 P. japonica (Andromeda japonica). Japanese |
| andromeda. Grows a little higher and more irregular than the preceding variety, but remains compact. Branches and foliage quite smooth. Leaves narrow and toothed, crowded at the ends of the shoots. Panicles of buds dull red, opening white in Spring. Foliage spotted bronzy red in Winter. |
| 12 to 15 in. \$2.00 15 to 18 in. 2.50 18 to 24 in. 4.75 PYRACANTHA coccinea lalandi. Laland Firethorn. Evergreen Thorn. White flowers in large clusters, followed by brilliant orange-colored berries. The leaves are rich and glossy. A splendid evergreen for almost any sunny location, thriving in almost all soils. It makes a beautiful specimen plant and a splendid hedge. Each 1 to 1½ ft. \$2.50 1½ to 2 ft. 3.50 |
| $ \begin{array}{r} 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ to 2 ft.} & 3.50 \\ 2 \text{ to 3 ft.} & 4.50 \end{array} $ |
| |



Hedge of Berberis Thunbergi (Japanese Barberry)

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Deciduous shrubs are readily adaptable to every phase of planting. Around the foundation of the house, in groups or borders, along the driveways, as screens or backgrounds, or as individual specimens, flowering shrubs are desirable. They vary in size from dwarf varieties to others which grow almost as large as trees.

| ACANTHOPANAX pentaphyllum (Aralia right, prickly branches clothed in lux glossy foliage. One of the best shrubs for places. rocky banks and slopes, and adver conditions. 2 to 3 ft. 3 to 4 ft. 4 to 5 ft. Lach 1.00 1.50 | shady se city 10 \$7.50 9.00 |
|---|------------------------------|
| AMYGDALUS communis alboplena. | |
| Flowering Almond. Three to six feet. | |
| Neat shrub of round outline. Little white | rosettes |
| thickly stud the branches in Spring. | |
| Each | 10 |
| 2 to 3 ft\$0.75 | \$6.50 |
| 3 to 4 ft 1.25 | 11.00 |
| A. communis rosea plena. Pink Flowering A. May. Pink-flowering variety of above. | 1 lmond. |
| Each | 10 |
| 2 to 3 ft\$0.75 | \$6.50 |
| 3 to 4 ft | 11.00 |
| 3 3 3 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 | |
| ARONIA arbutifolia. Red Chokeberry. | May. |
| White flower spikes; red berries and fol | iage in |
| Autumn. Adapted for moist soils. Each | 10 |
| 2 to 3 ft\$0.85 | \$7.50 |
| 3 to 4 ft | 9.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft | 13.00 |
| | orgeous t birds. 10 |
| 2 to 3 ft\$0.85 | \$7.50 |

| Graceful habit; red berries and red Autumn foli- |
|---|
| age. The popular shrub for hedges, groups, foun- |
| dations, etc. Tolerant of partial shade. |
| Each 10 100 |
| |
| 12 to 15 in \$0.15 \$1.20 \$10.00 |
| 15 to 18 in |
| 18 to 24 in |
| $2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} \dots75 7.00 45.00$ |
| B. thunbergi atropurpurea. Redleaf Japanese |
| Barberry. May. Rich bronze red leaves. For |
| best color plant in full sunshine. Each 10 |
| 15 to 18 in \$0.75 \$6.00 |
| 10 to 10 m |
| 18 to 24 in |
| $2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} \dots 2.00 18.00$ |
| B. thunbergi minor. Box Barberry. Very dwarf, |
| with slender twigs and small leaves and fruit. |
| For edgings and borders. Each 100 |
| |
| 10 to 12 in |
| 18 to 24 in |
| $2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} \dots 1.50$ |
| BUDDLEIA davidi magnifica. Oxeye Butterfly |
| bush. July to frost. Delightfully fragrant long |
| spikes of light lavender flowers. Light (R) Pallid |
| bluish violet. Attracts butterflies in abundance. |
| Tops winterkill in north, but roots usually are |
| Lone wintervill in north but roots lisually are |

uninjured if well mulched. Each

2 year....\$0.60 CALLICARPA japonica. Japanese Beautyberry. August. Flowers pink, followed by violet berries that line the branches after the leaves have fallen.

10

\$6.00

BERBERIS thunbergi. Japanese Barberry. May.

| CALYCANTHUS floridus. Common St | weetshrub. |
|--|------------|
| June. Chocolate colored flowers of | delightful |
| spicy fragrance, especially when crushe | ed in the |
| hand. Upright growth. An old-time fa | avorite. |
| Each | ı 10 |
| 2 to 3 ft\$0.75 | 5 \$6.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft | |
| CARAGANA arborescens. Siberian | Pea-tree. |
| May. Tree-like shrub adapted for rear | of shrub |
| borders and for tall screens. Bright yello | w flowers |
| resemble those of a Sweet Pea in shape. | |
| Each | |
| 3 to 4 ft\$1.00 | \$9.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft | |
| 5 to 6 ft | |
| CERCIS canadensis. American Redbud. | April and |
| May. Tall, slender, finally becoming a s. | |
| Branches are clothed with a thick mist of | |
| deep pink flowers, before the heart-shap | |
| appear. For early Spring color in t | |
| border. Each | ı 10 |
| 2 to 3 ft\$0.75 | 5 \$6.50 |
| 4 | |

| 2 to 3 ft | | | |
|-----------|-----|----------|--|
| CORNUS. | The | Dogwoods | |

4 to 5 ft ... 1.50
5 to 6 ft ... 2.50

CHIONANTHUS virginica. Fringetree. May and June. Fragrant, drooping, open clusters of white flowers, followed by small, blue fruit.

(Bush Forms)

The Bush Dogwoods (Osier Dogwoods or Cornels) thrive nearly as well in shaded places as in open ground, and are particularly suited for mass planting and natural effects. The red-barked varieties add Winter interest to shrubbery groupings. Good for moist soils and water edges.



Cornus (Dogwood)

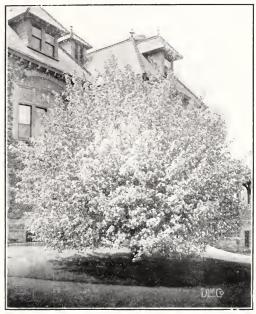


CERCIS CANADENSIS (American Redbud)

| C. alba sibirica. Coral Dogwood. White flowe | |
|--|---------------|
| fruit, bright red bark; attractive at all seas | ons. |
| Each | 10 |
| 3 to 4 ft\$0.60 | \$4.50 |
| 4 to 5 ft | |
| 5 to 6 ft | 7.50 |
| 6 to 7 ft | 12.00 |
| C. alternifolia. Pagoda Dogwood. June. | White |
| flowers, blue berries, grey bark. Branches | |
| estingly arranged in whorls, forming flat, ho | rizon- |
| tal tiers. Each | 10 |
| 2 to 3 ft\$1.00 | |
| 3 to 4 ft | |
| 4 to 5 ft | 12.50 |
| C. amomum. Silky Dogwood. Stems re | ddish, |
| flowers white, followed in October by blue b | erries. |
| Striking Fall color. Each | 10 |
| Striking Fall color. Each 3 to 4 ft | \$6.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft | 7.00 |
| 5 to 6 ft 1.00 | 8.00 |
| C. paniculata. Grey Dogwood. May and | June. |
| White flowers in Spring, clusters of white | fruit |
| in Autumn, both of which are more showy | than |
| most varieties. Gray branches. Each | 10 |
| 2 to 3 ft\$0.75 | \$5.50 |
| 3 to 4 ft | 8.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft | 10.00 |
| C. stolonifera. Red-osier Dogwood. Spre | eading |
| habit; dark red bar, white flowers and frui | t. |
| 130011 | 10 |
| 2 to 3 ft\$0.60 | \$4.50 |
| 3 to 4 ft | 6.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft | 8.00 |
| CORYLUS americana. American Hazelnut. | |
| Each | 10 |

to 3 ft...... 2.00

\$13.50



CRATAEGUS COCCINEA (Thicket Hawthorn)

CORYLUS-Continued

| 00111200 001111111 |
|--|
| C. avellana atropurpurea. Purple Filbert. Purple variety. Useful for color contrasts and tall screens in shrubbery border. Thrives in moist soils. Each 10 1½ to 2 ft. \$1.50 \$13.50 2 to 3 ft. 2.00 |
| COTONEASTER horizontalis. Low spreading, with small, shiny almost evergreen leaves. Bright red berries in Fall and early Winter. For rockeries and foregrounds. Each 1012 to 15 in.\$1.50\$13.5015 to 18 in.2.0018.0018 to 24 in.2.5022.00 |
| CRATAEGUS coccinea. Thicket Hawthorn. Densely branched and suited for hedging as well as for individual and group planting. Pinkish-white flowers; dull red fruit. Each 4 to 5 ft |
| C. crusgalli. Cockspur Thorn. Neat, strong grower; beautiful in flower and showy in Winter as its scarlet fruits persist a long time. For hedges, shrub borders, groups and specimens. Each 2 to 3 ft. \$1.25 3 to 4 ft. 1.75 |
| C. oxyacantha. Paul Scarlet Hawthorn. May. Deep pink to red flowers. Habit and uses like above. 2 to 3 ft. \$1.50 \$11.50 3 to 4 ft. 2.00 4 to 5 ft. 2.50 |
| C. oxyacantha roseaplena. Double Pink Haw- thorn. May. Symmetrical tree-like habit. Light pink flowers. For individual and group planting. |

| CYDONIA japonica. Flowering Qu | | |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|
| fashioned favorite with scarlet fl | owers i | n early |
| May, followed by quince-like fruit | c. Colle | oquially |
| known as "Japonica Bush." | Each | 10 |
| 18 to 24 in | .\$0.75 | \$6.50 |
| 2 to 3 - ft | 0.0 | 8.00 |

| 18 to 24 | in. | | | | | | | | | | \$0.75 | \$6.50 |
|----------|-----|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--------|--------|
| 2 to 3 | ft. | | | | | | | | | | .90 | 8.00 |
| 3 to 4 | ft. | | ٠ | | | | | | | | 1.25 | 11.00 |

C. maulei. Maul Flowering Quince. May. A showy variety with orange-scarlet flowers in profusion.

| | | | | | | | | | | | Each | |
|----------|-----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---------|--------|
| 18 to 24 | in. | | | | | | | | | | .\$0.65 | \$5.50 |
| 2 to 3 | ft. | | | | | | | | | | 85 | 6.50 |
| 3 to 4 | ft. | | | | | | | | | | . 1.75 | |

DEUTZIAS. The Deutzias

Profuse flowering shrubs in both dwarf and tall growing varieties. The dwarf forms are useful and attractive for planting in front of taller shrubs or wherever low growing plants are wanted. The tall growing varieties are effective in the background of the shrubbery border. Well-drained soils are best for Deutzias.

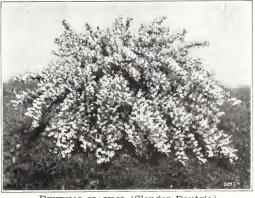
| Deutzia gracilis. | | Dwarf | habit; |
|-------------------|-------------|---------|--------|
| pure white flowe | rs in June. | Each | 10 |
| 15 to 18 in | | .\$0.75 | \$6.00 |
| 18 to 24 in | | . 1.00 | 8.00 |

| . Kos | e panicle | ed Dei | itzia. 🤇 | overed |
|-------|-----------|--------------|--------------------|--|
| pink | flowers | in la | ate Jur | ne; low |
| | | | Each | |
| | | | \$0.75 | \$6.50 |
| | | | 1.00 | 8.50 |
| | pink | pink flowers | pink flowers in la | pink flowers in late Jur Each \$0.75 |

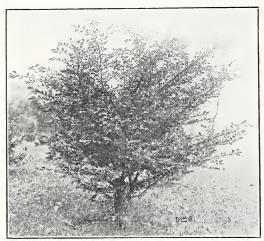
| D. scabra candidissima. Snowflake Deutzia. | Strong |
|--|--------|
| quick growing bushes, bearing profusion of | double |
| white flowers in late June. Each | 10 |
| 3 to 4 ft\$0.75 | \$6.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft 1.00 | 7.50 |
| 5 to 6 ft 1.25 | 10.00 |

D. scabra, Pride of Rochester. Most vigorous Deutzia, tall growing, with double white flowers, pink on the outer petals. Late June and July.

| | | | | | | | | | | Each | 10 |
|------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--------|--------|
| 2 to 3 ft. | | | | | | | | | | \$0.50 | \$4.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | | | | | | | | | | 60 | 5.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | | | | | | | | | | 75 | 6.00 |
| 5 to 6 ft. | | | | | | | | | | 1.25 | 11.00 |



DEUTZIAS GRACILIS (Slender Deutzia)



EUONYMUS ALATUS (Winged Euonymus)

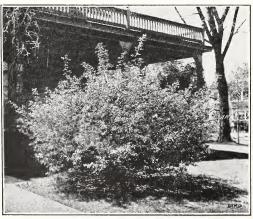
DEUTZIA—Continued

| D. lemoinei. Lemoine Deutzia. | | |
|-------------------------------|----------|--------|
| species; medium grower, with | abundant | white |
| flowers in June. | Each | 10 |
| 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft | \$0.75 | \$6.50 |

EUONYMUS alatus. Winged Euonymus. Small, delicate flowers in late Spring; attractive red berries in the Fall. Curious corky bark, brilliant Autumnal foliage. For individual and group planting. Each 10 2 to 3 ft.... . . . \$1.50 \$13.50 2.00 3 to 4 ft 18.00

FORSYTHIA. Golden Bells

The familar shrub that greets the Spring with its golden shower of star-like flowers. When the flowers are done, the leaves appear and their lustrous deep green is exceedingly ornamental. The flowers of all varieties are similar. Tolerant of exposed locations and partial shade.



FORSYTHIA INTERMEDIA

| F. suspensa. Weeping Forsythia. Growth and | d foli- |
|---|---------|
| age rather more delicate, branches drooping. | Good |
| for banks. Each | |
| 2 to 3 ft\$0.60 | \$5.00 |

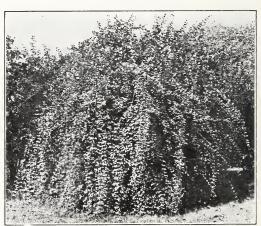
| 2 to 3 ft | \$0.60 | \$5.00 |
|-----------|--------|--------|
| 3 to 4 ft | 75 | 6.50 |
| 4 to 5 ft | 90 | 7.50 |

F. suspensa fortunei. Fortune Forsythia. Masses of yellow flowers cover the bush before the leaves appear in early Spring; excellent foliage.

| | Each 10 | |
|-----------|--------------|----|
| 2 to 3 ft | \$0.60 \$5.0 | 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft | .75 6.0 | 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft | 90 80 | 'n |

F. intermedia spectabilis. Showy Border Forsythia. The showiest of all Forsythias. Every branch covered with brilliant, deep vellow flowers.

| | Each 10 |
|-----------|-------------------|
| 2 to 3 ft | \$0.75 \$6.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft | 90 7.50 |



FORSYTHIA SUSPENSA (Weeping Forsythia)

F. viridissima. Greenstem Forsythia. Leaves and bark deep green; flowers deep yellow. An early bloomer. A fine hardy variety. Each 2 to 3 ft...........\$0.60 10 \$5.00

6.00

HALESIA carolina. Silverbell. April. Pendulous, white bell-like flowers, hanging from the underside of almost horizontal branches and producing a beautiful effect. Becomes a very large, broad shrub or small tree.

Each 10

| 3 to 4 ft | \$1.00 | \$9.00 |
|-----------|--------|--------|
| 4 to 5 ft | 1.25 | |

HAMAMELIS virginiana. Common Witch-hazel. Native. Will thrive in partial shade.

| | Each | |
|-----------|----------|--------|
| 2 to 3 ft | . \$0.75 | \$6.50 |
| 3 to 4 ft | . 1.00 | 8.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft | . 1.25 | 10.00 |
| 5 to 6 ft | 1.75 | |

4 to 5 ft...... 5.00

HIBISCUS syriacus. Shrub-althea. Well known shrub, compact, erect habit, flowering profusely in late Summer. Each 2 to 3 ft.....\$1.25

-{ 23 }·

HYDRANGEA. The Hydrangeas

| TITOR TIVE anguar | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora. Snowhill | | | |
| Hydrangea. June and July. Bears immense clus- | | | |
| ters of pure white flowers that arch the branches. | | | |
| Valuable for midsummer bloom in the shrub | | | |
| border. Each 10 100 | | | |
| 2 to 3 ft\$0.75 \$6.50 \$60.00 | | | |
| 3 to 4 ft | | | |
| H. paniculata grandiflora. "Pee-Gee" Hydrangea, | | | |
| Great Panicled. Eight to 10 feet. July to Septem- | | | |
| ber. The ever popular variety whose branches | | | |
| bend with enormous pear-shaped flower clusters | | | |
| in early Autumn. White, shading to pink and | | | |
| bronze as the season advances. Each 10 | | | |
| 18 to 24 in | | | |
| 2 to 3 ft | | | |
| 3 to 4 ft | | | |



HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS GRANDIFLORA

| H. paniculata grandiflora. "Pee-Gee" Hydrangea, Tree Form. The popular "standard" form of this variety. Each 10 3 to 4 ft |
|--|
| HYPERICUM kalmianum.Kalm St. Johnswort.July to September.A very hardy variety.Suitedfor dry and exposed positions.Each103 to 4 ft.\$1.00\$8.004 to 5 ft.1.25 |
| ILEX verticillata. Common Winterberry. A shrub with clusters of small white flowers in May and June, followed by bright scarlet berries which re- |
| main throughout the Winter. Each 10 |
| 2 to 3 ft\$1.00 \$9.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft |
| 4 to 5 ft |
| 5 to 6 ft. Specimens 7.50 |
| JASMINUM nudiflorum. Winter Jasmine. Feb- |
| ruary or March. Hardy only in sheltered places |
| north of Philadelphia. A trailing, vine-like shrub |
| for covering banks and trellis. Each 10 |
| 2 year\$1.00 \$8.00 |
| 3 year 1.50 |
| KERRIA japonica. Single Kerria. May. Golden- |
| yellow flowers on slender green branches. Pre- |
| fers a well-drained, partially sheltered position. |
| Deep chrome. Each 10 |
| 15 to 18 in\$0.60 \$5.50 |
| 18 to 24 in |
| 2 to 3 ft |



KERRIA JAPONICA (Single Kerria)

K. japonica florepleno. Double Kerria. Globe-shaped double flowers. Otherwise similar to preceding. Each 18 to 24 in. \$0.75 2 to 3 ft.....\$0.90

LIGUSTRUM. Privet

Too often Privet is thought of merely as a hedge plant, but the grace and beauty—the Autumn color and Winter berries-of some kinds adapt them for use in many other ways. For formal hedges, use the California Privet. For tall, informal hedges, plant Ibota Privet. For low informal hedges, Regel's Privet is extremely fine.

Ligustrum ibota. Ibota Privet. Used in the North, where California Privet is not hardy. Excellent hedge plant. Each 10 100 \$0.25 \$2.00 \$15.00 .35 3.00 18.00 3 to 4 ft..... .504.50 27.00



LIGUSTRUM IBOTA REGELIANUM (Regel Privet)



LIGUSTRUM OVALIFOLIUM (California Privet)

LIGUSTRUM—Continued

| L. ibota regelianum. Regel Privet. spreading type of Ibota Privet. M. Each | | |
|--|-------------------|--|
| 18 to 24 in\$0.35 | | \$25.00 |
| $2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} \dots$ | 4.00 | |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft | 6.50 | |
| L. ovalifolium. California Privet. | The well | -known |
| variety. Deep, glossy green. Vigo hardy. Suitable for hedges and bo | rous an rders. | d fairly |
| Each | | 100 |
| 18 to 24 in\$0.15 | \$1.00 | \$5.50 |
| 2 to 3 ft | 1.50 | 7.50 |
| 3 to 4 ft | 3.00 | 9.50 |
| L. Globular California Privet. A formal effects. 18 to 24 in | | Each \$2.25 3.00 6.00 |
| Tree-shaped California Privet. | | |
| standards for formal use. | | Each |
| 3 to 4 ft | | 4.50 |
| L. variegatum. Golden California gated golden and green foliage. Is shrub groupings. Especially well shore use. 15 to 18 in | For con suited | trast in for sea- Each \$1.00 |

LONICERA. Bush Honeysuckles

The Bush Honeysuckles combine fragrant, dainty flowers, showy fruits and fine foliage with hardiness, ease of transplanting and the ability to grow in either sun or partial shade.

Lonicera bella albida. White Belle Honeysuckle. May, upright, spreading nature; white flowers. Scarlet fruits in midsummer. Tolerant of partial shade. For general shrub border use.

| | Each | 10 |
|-----------|----------|--------|
| 2 to 3 ft | . \$0.75 | \$6.50 |
| 3 to 4 ft | 90 | 7.50 |

| | fragrantissima. Winter Honeysu | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|----------|---------|
| | ing shrub with deep green foliage | | |
| 5 | small flowers which appear befo | re the | leaves. |
| | Erect in growth. | Each | 10 |
| | 2 to 3 ft | . \$0.75 | \$6.50 |
| | 3 to 4 ft | 90 | 7.50 |
| | 4 to 5 ft | . 1.50 | |

| L. morrowi. Mor. | row | Honeys | suckle. | Crea | m-white |
|---------------------|------|---------|---------|--------|----------|
| flowers, deliciousl | y fr | agrant. | Brigh | it red | berries. |
| Spreading form. | | _ | _ | Each | 10 |
| 2 to 3 ft | | | | \$0.60 | \$5.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft | | | | .75 | 6.00 |

| L. syringantha wolfi. Lilac Honeysuckle. | A new |
|---|---------|
| Bush Honeysuckle. Intensely fragrant c | lusters |
| of dainty lavender-pink flowers excellent for | or cut- |
| ting and closely resembling Lilac florets in | scent |
| and appearance. Slender arching branche | |
| small, narrow leaves. Each | 10 |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft | \$13.50 |
| 9 + 2 14 | |

L. tatarica. Tatarian Honeysuckle. This shrub often grows to the height of a small tree. Dainty pink or white flowers in earliest Spring, followed by bright red berries which are attractive to birds.

| | Each 10 |
|-----------|----------------|
| 2 to 3 ft | .\$0.50 \$4.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft | 60 4.50 |
| 1 to 5 ft | 1.95 |

L. tatarica alba. White Tatarian Honeysuckle. White flowers, otherwise similar to preceding.

| | Each | 10 |
|-----------|--------------|--------|
| 2 to 3 ft | . \$0.50 | \$4.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft | 60 | 4.50 |
| 4 to 5 ft | . 1.25 | |



LONICERA FRAGRANTISSIMA (Winter Honeysuckle)

PHILADELPHUS. Mockoranges

Strong growers in sun or partial shade, have no insect enemies and present attractive foliage effects. Although their popularity has been gained largely on account of their fragrant creamy-white flowers, it must be remembered that not all kinds are fragrant. Very hardy.

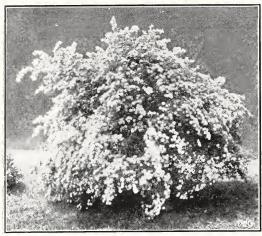
| very hardy. | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| Philadelphus aureus. Golden Mockorange. golden foliage, compact habit. and edging. Flowers sparingly. 12 to 18 in | rounds 10 \$7.00 10.00 |
| P. coronarius. Sweet Mockorange. A well-b old-fashioned shrub. Deliciously fragrant, white flowers in June. Each 2 to 3 ft. \$0.65 3 to 4 ft. .85 4 to 5 ft. 1.25 5 to 6 ft. 1.75 | 10 \$5.00 7.50 11.00 |
| P. grandiflorus. Big Scentless Mockorange. flowered, very fast growing. Excellent for a green shrub. Not fragrant. Each 3 to 4 ft. \$0.75 4 to 5 ft. \$1.25 5 to 6 ft. \$2.75 | **use as 10 |
| PHILADELPHUS (Lemoine Hybrid | s) |
| Bouquet Blanc. Six to eight feet. May an Double flowering. 2 to 3 ft | Each \$0.90 |
| Lemoine. Slender, upright branches. | |
| Each 2 to 2½ ft. \$0.85 2 to 3 ft. 1.25 | |



RHODOTYPOS KERRIOIDIS (Jetbead)



| PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS (Sweet Mockorange) |
|---|
| Mont Blanc. June. Upright bushy habit. Slender branches and small leaves. delightful spicy fragrance. The flowers have a Each 10 \$5.00 18 to 24 in. \$0.60 \$5.00 2 to 3 ft. .75 6.00 3 to 4 ft. 1.25 10.00 4 to 5 ft. 1.75 |
| Virginal. May and intermittently to frost. Large, double, fragrant flowers that appear snow-white against the deep green leaves. Each 10 18 to 24 in. \$0.85 \$87.00 2 to 3 ft. 1.00 9.00 3 to 4 ft. 1.25 10.00 |
| PHYSOCARPUS opulifolia. Ninebark. June. |
| Large, vigorous growing, bearing an abundance of fragrant white flowers in flat clusters. For heavy shrubbery borders and screens. Each 3 to 4 ft. \$0.85 4 to 5 ft. 1.25 P. opulifolia aurea. Golden Ninebark. A tall shrub having golden yellow leaves and panicles of creamy white flowers in late Spring. Each 2 to 3 ft. \$0.75 3 to 4 ft. 90 4 to 5 ft. 1.25 |
| POTENTILLA fruticosa. Shrubby Cinquefoil. |
| Single yellow flowers, borne all Summer. A dwarf grower, preferring a moist place. Each 2 to 3 ft |
| RHODOTYPOS kerrioides. Jetbead. Foliage very |
| large and handsome; branches clustered with delicate white pendulous flowers in Spring, followed by black berries, which persist throughout the Winter. 18 to 24 in |
| Each |
| 18 to 24 in. \$0.65 2 to 3 ft. 85 3 to 4 ft. 1.25 |



SPIREA

SPIRAEA. Spireas

These indispensable shrubs vary in size, character and time of blooming. In this group are some of the most popular old-fashioned shrubs. The Summerflowering varieties brighten the garden when few other shrubs are in bloom. All varieties do best in sunny exposures.

| sumry exposures. | |
|--|---------------|
| Spiraea arguta. Garland Spirea. Early Ma- | v. In- |
| numerable tiny white flowers on graceful, s | lender |
| numerable tiny white flowers on graceful, s branches. Very small, fine foliage. For | early |
| flowers and foliage contrast Fach | 10 |
| flowers and foliage contrast. Each 2 to 3 ft | &£ 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft | φυ.υυ c εο |
| 3 to 4 ft | |
| S. billiardi. Billiard Spirea. Upright habit, s | showy, |
| rose pink spikes, July to October. Each | 10 |
| 2 to 3 ft\$0.40 | \$3.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft | 5.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft | st all- |
| Summer blooming dwarf shrub; blossoms | in flat |
| heads of deep rose color Fach | 10 |
| heads of deep rose color. Each 18 to 24 in | \$7.00 |
| 10 to 24 m | φ1.00 |
| 1 to 1/2 it | 11.00 |
| 1 to 1½ ft | 11.00 |
| S. japonica. Japanese Spirea. June and | July. |
| Similar in habit to preceding, but with lac | y, flat |
| panicles of pink and white flowers. Each 18 to 24 in \$0.60 | 10 |
| 18 to 24 in\$0.60 | \$5.00 |
| 2 to 3 ft | 6.50 |
| S. prunifolia. Bridalwreath. Little white | double |
| rose-like flowers, stud the branches in early | May. |
| Popular old-fashioned variety for group and | border |
| Fach | 10 |
| 18 to 24 in \$0.75 2 to 3 ft85 3 to 4 ft1.25 | \$6.00 |
| 2 to 3 ft 85 | 7.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft 125 | 11.00 |
| S. trichocarpa. The great, new Korean S | Spires |
| blossoming after Spirea vanhouttei. The | |
| ful branches are covered with mounds of | grace- |
| | |
| flowers, larger and broader than Spires | |
| houttei. Each | 10 |
| 18 to 24 in | \$9.00 |
| 2 to 3 ft | 13.50 |
| S. thunbergi. Graceful habit; white flower | ers ap- |
| pear before the foliage. Each | 10 |
| pear before the foliage. Each 18 to 24 in | \$4.00 |
| | |
| 3 to 4 ft | |
| | |

| S. vanhouttei. Vanhoutte Spirea. Undoubt finest of the Spireas, and one of the Bes in existence. At the flowering season June, the plant is covered with masses flowers. 2 to 3 ft. \$0.65 3 to 4 ft85 4 to 5 ft1.25 4 to 5 ft. Specimens. 1.75 | t shrubs in early of white 10 \$5.50 7.50 11.00 |
|--|---|
| STEPHANANDRA flexuosa. Lacebush. | Tuno |
| Foothory forn like follows were in C | June. |
| Feathery, fern-like foliage, green in | summer, |
| bronze red in Autumn. Flowers cream | colored. |
| For shrub borders, masses, and for cove | ring ter- |
| races and slopes. Each | 10 |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft\$0.65 | \$5.50 |
| 2 to 3 ft | 7.50 |
| 3 to 4 ft. Heavy | 15.00 |
| | |
| STYRAX japonica. Japanese Snowbell. Si | |
| or large, broad shrub; drooping racemes of | tragrant |
| white flowers. For individual and ope | n group |
| planting. Each | |
| 3 to 4 ft\$0.85 | \$7.50 |
| 4 to 5 ft | |
| 5 to 6 ft | |
| | |



SYMPHORICARPOS RACEMOSUS (Snowberry)

SYMPHORICARPOSracemosus.Snowberry.July and August.White berries in Autumn.Ahardy shrub suited for partial shade and dry and
barren situations.For foregounds, bank and
terrace planting and naturalistics.Each 1018 to 24 in.\$0.50\$4.002 to 3 ft..857.503 to 4 ft.1.009.00S. vulgaris.Coralberry.July and August.Coral-
red berries on graceful branches.Habit and uses
similar to preceding.Each 102 to 3 ft.\$0.50\$4.003 to 4 ft.\$0.50\$4.003 to 4 ft.\$0.50\$7.50

SYRINGA. Lilacs

Universal favorites, adapted for shrub border, group, specimen or hedge planting in any sunny situation. Besides the popular syringa vulgaris and Hybrids, note the varieties of more unusual nature offered.

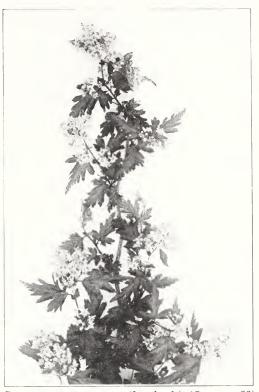
| interior officered. |
|--|
| $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ |
| S. persica. Persian Lilac. Of more slender growth |
| |
| than the common Lilac; purple flowers in im- |
| mense spikes Each 10 |
| 2 to 3 ft\$0.85 \$7.50 |
| 3 to 4 ft |
| 3 to 4 ft 1.25 |
| |
| S. vulgaris. Common Purple Lilac. The common |
| S. vulgaris. Common Purple Lilac. The common purple species. Each 10 |
| purple species. Each 10 |
| purple species. Each 10 2 to 3 ft \$0.85 \$7.50 |
| purple species. Each 10 2 to 3 ft. \$0.85 \$7.50 3 to 4 ft. 1.25 11.00 |
| purple species. Each 10 2 to 3 ft \$0.85 \$7.50 |
| purple species. Each 10 2 to 3 ft. \$0.85 \$7.50 3 to 4 ft. 1.25 11.00 |
| purple species. Each 10 2 to 3 ft. \$0.85 \$7.50 3 to 4 ft. 1.25 11.00 5 to 6 ft. 3.50 30.00 S. vulgaris alba. Common White Lilac. Flowers |
| purple species. Each 10 2 to 3 ft \$0.85 \$7.50 3 to 4 ft 1.25 11.00 5 to 6 ft 3.50 30.00 S. vulgaris alba. Common White Lilac. Flowers pure white; fragrant; simple. Each 10 |
| purple species. Each 10 2 to 3 ft \$0.85 \$7.50 3 to 4 ft 1.25 11.00 5 to 6 ft 3.50 30.00 S. vulgaris alba. Common White Lilac. Flowers pure white; fragrant; simple. Each 2 to 3 ft 10 \$6.50 |
| purple species. Each 10 2 to 3 ft. \$0.85 \$7.50 3 to 4 ft. 1.25 11.00 5 to 6 ft. 3.50 30.00 S. vulgaris alba. Common White Lilac. Flowers Flowers pure white; fragrant; simple. Each 10 2 to 3 ft. \$0.75 \$6.50 3 to 4 ft. 1.00 9.00 |
| purple species. Each 10 2 to 3 ft \$0.85 \$7.50 3 to 4 ft 1.25 11.00 5 to 6 ft 3.50 30.00 S. vulgaris alba. Common White Lilac. Flowers pure white; fragrant; simple. Each 2 to 3 ft 10 \$6.50 |

SYRINGA VULGARIS HYBRIDS

| Belle de Nancy. Double. Rose white center | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Each | 10 |
| 2 to 3 ft\$1.25 \$ | 310.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft 1.75 | 15.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft | |
| Charles the Tenth. Single flowers in broad, clusters of light lavender with a bluish tinge. reddish-purple. Hellebore red fading to Each 2 to 3 ft. \$1.00 | Buds auve. |
| purplish violet Bishop's purple to Ageratum v Each | Deep violet. 10 |
| 2 to 3 ft\$1.00 | \$9.00 |



SYRINGA VULGARIS ALBA (Common White Lilac)



Stephanandra flexuosa (Lacebush) (See page 26)

| Doyen Keteleir. Single. Light pink. |
|--|
| 2 to 3 ft\$1.00 \$9.00 |
| Gaudichaud. Double. Pinkish Lilac. Late. |
| Each 10 2 to 3 ft\$1.00 \$9.00 |
| Japonica. A tree-like form, with glossy, leathery leaves. It is quite hardy and the yellowish white flowers come after other Lilacs are through blooming. Each 2 to 3 ft \$1.50 3 to 4 ft 2.00 |
| |
| Souvenir de Ludwig Spaeth. Flowers large and single, in very large, long, pointed clusters. The color is very rich and dark. Dull magenta purple. Each 10 |
| 2 to 3 ft\$1.00 \$9.00 |
| Ville de Troyes. Single. Dark purple. |
| Each 10 2 to 3 ft\$1.00 \$9.00 |
| Persian Purple. Purple lilac. Each 10 |
| 12 to 18 in. \$0.65 \$6.00 18 to 24 in. \$85 7.50 2 to 3 ft. 1.50 |
| Rothomagensis. Chinese Lilac. Violet flowers. |
| 2 to 3 ft |

VIBURNUM. Viburnums

Viburnums are invaluable in shrubbery borders, desirable as specimens, generally useful. Most varieties grow satisfactory in partially shaded places, although they will, of course, flower better in sunny locations. Beautiful Autumn foliage is displayed by

| some varieties; others valued for ornamental berries. |
|---|
| |
| V. cassinoides. Withe-rod. Native. Clean, smooth foliage, creamy white flowers in June, followed by large clusters of pink berries turning to blue. Each 10 2 to 3 ft |
| |
| V. lentago. Nannyberry. Tall shrub, glossy dark leaves, white flowers in June, followed by bluish black fruit. Each 10 2 to 3 ft |
| V. opulus. European Cranberrybush. May. Upright spreading habit. Single white flowers develop clusters of relatively large bright red berries for late Fall and early Winter display. Each 10 2 to 3 ft |
| 3 to 4 ft |
| V. opulus sterile. Common Snowball. Globes of pure white flowers in early June. Each 10 10 2 to 3 ft. \$0.75 \$6.50 3 to 4 ft. 1.10 10.00 |
| V. opulus nanum. A very dwarf, compact form of the above Cranberry bush, seldom attaining more than 2 feet in height. Each 6 to 8 in |
| $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ |



VIBURNUM OPULUS (European Cranberrybush)



Spray of Weigela

WEIGELA. Weigelas

Useful as specimens and desirable for groups or masses. Thrive in most any soil in sunny places. Of upright habit while young, growing more graceful with age. In May and June the Weigelas are aglow with a wealth of flowers, and some varieties bloom

| sparingly throughout the Summer. | |
|--|------------------|
| Weigela amabilis. Rose Weigela. May and Jun Buds deep rose-pink; tubular flowers, rose-pi and lighter. An abundant bloomer and a favor shrub for general shrub planting. Each 10 18 to 24 in | nk ite .50 |
| W. Eva Rathke. Free bloomer of medium s with crimson flowers at intervals through t | |
| Summer, Each 10 | |
| 2 to 3 ft\$0.75 \$6. | 50 |
| 3 to 4 ft 1.00 | |
| W. Lavalle. May and June. A bright red floweri | ng |
| variety. Each 10 | |
| 2 to 3 ft\$0.75 \$6. | .50 |
| 3 to 4 ft | |

| old-time shrubs. | Each | 10 |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| 2 to 3 ft | \$0.85 | \$7.50 |
| 3 to 4 ft | 1.25 | |
| 4 to 5 ft | 1.75 | |
| W. variegata. Variegated Leaf We | | |
| flowers; variegated leaves; dwarf, | | |
| | Each | 10 |
| 2 to 3 ft | \$0.75 | \$6.50 |
| 3 to 4 ft | 1.00 | 9.00 |

W. rosea. Pink Weigela. The old-fashioned pink sort, flowering in late June; one of the best of the



WEIGELA ROSEA (Pink Weigela)



Tall growing, wide spreading trees which afford shade and beauty to the lawn and street. Every property owner should realize that a suitable number of these trees planted on his property adds not only to its attractiveness, but also to its value as real estate. You will find the cost of setting out shade trees is exceedingly small.

ACER

Maples have been favorite trees since the early settlers. The hardwoods are long lived, clean and robust, with brilliant Autumn color. They make beautiful lawn or street trees. The soft Maples are valuable for quick growth and screen effects.

ACER dasycarpum (saccharinum). Silver Maple.

| Reliable for quick effects. | Each | 10 |
|---|-----------|----------|
| S to 10 ft | \$2.50 | \$20.00 |
| 10 to 12 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. caliper | 3.50 | 30.00 |
| 2^{1}_{2} to 3 in. caliper | 5.50 | 50.00 |
| 3 to 4 in. caliper | 12.00 | 100.00 |
| A. saccharinum wieri. Wier Cu | | |
| beautiful tree with delicately cut l | eaves and | d grace- |
| ful, drooping branches. Vigorous | grower. | Each |
| 5 to 6 ft | | \$2.00 |
| 6 to 8 ft | | 2.50 |
| A platancides Nersuga Mable St | turdy on | Luiror |

| | tanoides. | | | | | |
|------|-----------|---------|--------|-------|--------|-----------|
| ous, | recommen | ded for | street | and : | lawn 1 | planting. |
| | | | | | Each | 10 |

| us, | recomme | nded for | r street | and | lawn | planting. |
|-----|------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------|----------|-----------|
| | | | | | Each | 10 |
| 8 | to 10 ft. | | | | . \$3.00 | \$27.50 |
| 10 | to 12 ft., | $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. | caliper. | | . 4.00 | 35.00 |
| 10 | to 12 ft. | $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 | 2 in. | cal | . 5.50 | 50.00 |
| -12 | to 14 ft. | , 2 to : | $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. | cal | .7.50 | 70.00 |
| 14 | to 16 ft., | $2\frac{3}{4}$ to | 3 in. | cal | .10.00 |) |
| 14 | to 16 ft., | 3 to | $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. | cal | .12.50 | |
| 14 | to 16 ft., | $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 | $3\frac{3}{4}$ in | cal. | .15.00 | |
| 16 | to 18 ft., | $3\frac{3}{4}$ to 4 | 4 in. | cal | .17.50 | |
| 18 | to 20 ft., | , 4 to | $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. | cal | .25.00 | |
| 18 | to 20 ft., | $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 | 5 in. | cal | | |
| | | \$3 | 0.00 to | \$50.0 | 0 | |
| -1- | tomoid. | 1 | Allam: | Cale | | . 7.7 |

A. platanoides schwedleri. Schwedler's Norway Maple. Fifty to sixty feet. New leaves red or purplish, later turning to dark, rich green. Otherwise similar in habits and uses to the Norway Maple.

| rapie. | |
|--|----|
| 8 to 10 ft\$3. | 50 |
| 10 ft. to 12 ft., 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. caliper 7. | 50 |
| Specimens, 5 and 6 in. caliper | |
| | |

| A. rubrum. Red or Scarlet Maple. Scarlet flowers in |
|--|
| early Spring; foliage red in Fall. Thrives in wet |
| situations where no other Maple will live. Each |
| 8 to 10 ft\$2.50 |
| 10 to 12 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. diam 3.50 |
| 12 to 14 ft., 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam 7.50 |
| 14 to 16 ft., $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $\bar{3}$ in. diam |
| A. saccharum. Sugar or Rock Maple. Excellent |

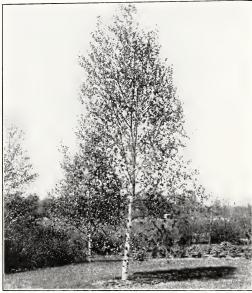
\$35.00 to \$50.00



ACER SACCHARUM (Sugar or Rock Maple)

JAPANESE MAPLES (Acer japonicum and palmatum)

| (Acci Japoinedin and pannatum) |
|---|
| ACER atropurpureum. A very conspicuous, |
| medium-sized bush or tree with blood-red foliage. |
| A wonderful addition to the lawn. Each |
| 12 to 15 in\$3.00 |
| 15 to 18 in |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft |
| $2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} \dots 8.00$ |
| A. negundo. Boxelder. Each |
| 8 to 10 ft., $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. caliper\$3.50 |
| 10 to 12 ft., 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. caliper 4.00 |
| A. palmatum (polymorphum). Japanese Maple. |
| Has small, star-shaped leaves which in Autumn |
| gradually assume a bronzy red tint, beginning at |
| the edges. Grows a little taller than A. japonicum, |
| with a picturesque habit. Young shoots are |
| bright red. Each |
| $2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} \dots \2.50 |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $\tilde{3}$ ft |
| 3 to 4 ft |



BETULA POPULIFOLIA (Gray Birch or American White Birch)

BETULA laciniata gracilis pendula. Cut-leaved
Weeping Birch. Probably the most graceful of
weeping trees. Leaves deeply and irregularly cut.
Each 10

B. populifolia. Gray Birch or American White Birch. Medium size tree, smooth white bark; younger branches almost black, turning white when older, slender branches inclined to droop.

Each 10 8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 1½ in. diam.. \$2.50 \$22.50 10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in. diam.. 3.75 32.50

CATALPA bungei. Manchurian Catalpa. Makes a dense head of heart-shaped leaves. Globe-shaped standards. Each 10

and ards. Each 10 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. stem, 15 to 18 in.crown. \$2.50 \$22.50 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. stem, 18 to 24 in.crown. 4.00 35.00 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. stem, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. crown. 5.00 45.00



ACER PALMATUM (Japanese Maple)

C. speciosa. Western Catalpa. An effective, tropical-looking lawn tree, with very fragrant blossoms of purple and white, produced in pyramidal clusters a foot long; the leaves are slender and downy, and the fruit is longer than in C. bignonioides; flowers in June.

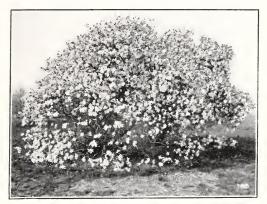
| , | | • | |
|----------|----|---|------------|
| 6 to 8 | ft | | \$2.00 |
| 8 to 10 | ft | | 3.00 |
| 10 to 12 | ft | | 4.50 |

CERASUS (see Prunus)

CERCIS canadensis. American Redbud. Fine native tree of medium size; heart-shaped green leaves; flowers reddish purple, arranged in fascicles right on the bark of the limbs. Each 2 to 3 ft. \$0.90 3 to 4 ft. 1.25 4 to 5 ft. 2.50



CATALPA BUNGEI (Manchurian Catalpa)



CORNUS FLORIDA (Whiteflowering Dogwood)

| CORNUS florida. Whiteflowering Dogwood. Early Spring flowers and Autumn fruit and foliage color are features of the Dogwoods. Useful for specimen and mass plantings and for naturalistic effects. Tolerant of partial shade. |
|---|
| 4 to 5 ft. \$1.50 5 to 6 ft. 2.00 6 to 8 ft. 3.00 Also specimen clumps. \$2.50 to \$25.00 |
| C. florida pendula. Weeping Dogwood. The white flowers are borne on long, pendulous branches. Most valuable for the lawn. Each 15 to 18 in |
| C. florida rubra. Redflowering Dogwood. The popular form with red or pink flowers. Each 2 to 3 ft. \$3.00 4 to 5 ft. 7.50 |

GINKGO biloba (Salisburia adiantifolia). Maidenhair-tree). A remarkable tree of spreading growth in age. Deep green, thick leaves, similar in shape to those of the maidenhair fern. Rapid grower and very hardy. As a specimen or avenue tree it excels, having a very picturesque outline



Magnolia stellata (Star Magnolia)

| and retaining its leaves until very late Autumn. |
|---|
| Each |
| 5 to 6 ft\$2.75 |
| 6 to 8 ft |
| 8 to 10 ft |
| 10 to 12 ft |
| LIRIODENDRON tulipifera. Tulip Tree. A noble- |
| looking pyramidal tree with clean trunk. Leaves |
| are alternate and have long stalks. They are of |
| an unusual shape, giving the impression of having |
| the top cut off. The conspicuous flowers are of |
| striking shape and yellow color. Each |
| 3 to 4 ft\$1.25 |
| 6 to 8 ft |
| MAGNOLIA glauca. Sweetbay. Medium tree or |
| bush. Foliage glossy green, very glaucous on |
| under surface; white flowers 3 inches across in |
| June; very fragrant. Will do best in low, moist, |
| or swampy places. Each |
| 2 to 3 ft\$4.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft 5.50 |
| |



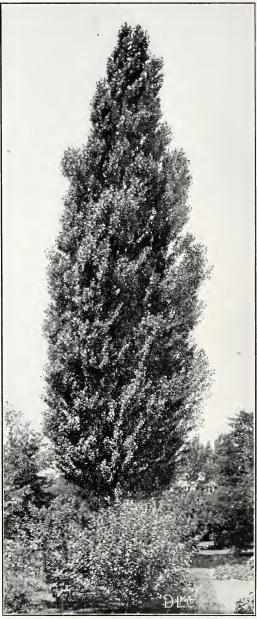
CORNUS FLORIDA RUBRA (Redflowering Dogwood)

| M. soulangeana. Saucer Magnolia. This beautiful |
|---|
| tree has been and still is extremely scarce, but |
| we are fortunately able to offer it this year. |
| Flowers white, suffused with rosy purple. |
| |
| Blooms profusely in early Spring. Each |
| 2 to 3 ft\$7.50 |
| 3 to 4 ft |
| M. stellata (hallena). Star Magnolia. A dwarf |
| species from Japan forming a round bush seldom |
| over 10 to 12 feet high, with small leaves. Pure |
| white, semi-double flowers, about 3 inches across. |
| appear before foliage. Very beautiful with narrow |
| |
| petals and starry form, delicate fragrance. It is |
| the first Magnolia to bloom in the Spring. Each |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft\$6.00 |
| $2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} \dots 7.50$ |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $\tilde{3}$ ft |
| M. tripetala. Umbrella Magnolia. Broad green |
| leaves. As it matures, bears large white flowers. |
| Open-headed umbrella-shaped tree. Each |
| 3 to 4 ft \$2.75 |

| MALUS (Flowering Crabs) |
|---|
| Malus nurnuras Purble Crab A form of the |
| Malus purpurea. Purple Crab. A form of the Japanese flowering Crab, with rich, red flowers |
| and foliage. |
| 3 to 4 ft |
| |
| 4 to 5 ft |
| 5 to 6 ft |
| M. niedzwetzkyana. Redvein Crab. In formal outline, purple foliage, particularly conspicuous in |
| outline, purple foliage, particularly conspicuous in |
| Spring. While not as free-flowering as some kinds, |
| the foliage lends a note of contrast when used |
| with other varieties. Fruit purple, large and |
| edible. Each |
| 3 to 4 ft\$1.50 |
| 4 to 5 ft |
| 5 to 6 ft |
| 5 to 6 ft. 3.00 M. ioensis bechteli. Bechtel's Crab. One of the |
| most beautiful flowering Crab trees. Delicate |
| shell-pink, semi-double blossoms like miniature |
| Roses. Each |
| 3 to 4 ft\$1.50 |
| 4 to 5 ft |
| M. atrosanguinea. Carmine Crab. Very showy, |
| fine variety. Red buds and deep pink flowers. |
| Rather picturesque, informal habit. Each |
| 3 to 4 ft\$1.50 |
| 4 to 5 ft |
| 5 to 6 ft |
| M. arnoldiana. Arnold Crab. Pink, semi-double |
| early flowers. Yellow fruit in Autumn. Irregular |
| habit. Each |
| 3 to 4 ft\$1.50 |
| 4 to 5 ft |
| 5 to 6 ft |
| M. floribundi. Japanese Flowering Crab. Rose- |
| colored buds; flowers rosy-white. Yellow fruit |
| in Autumn. Picturesque habit. Each |
| 3 to 4 ft |
| 0 to 4 tt |
| 4 to 5 ft |
| |
| M. micromalus. Each |
| 3 to 4 ft |
| 4 to 5 ft |
| 5 to 6 ft |
| |



Populus monilifera (Carolina Poplar) (See page 33)



Populus Nigra italica (Fastigiata) (Lombardy or Italian Poplar) (See page 33)

M. halliana parkmani. Parkman Crab. Rose colored buds, rosy-white flowers. Very irregular, interesting habit; best used in groups alone or with other varieties. A good sort for bird gardens.

Each

| 3 to 4 ft | \$1.50 | |
|-----------|--------|--|
| 4 to 5 ft | | |
| 5 to 6 ft | 3.00 | |

M. sargenti. Sargent Crab. A low, densely branched shrub which hugs the ground and is suitable for planting on banks, rockeries or fore.



OXYDENDRUM ARBOREUM (Sourwood)



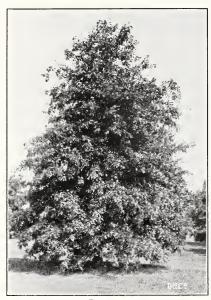
Morus alba pendula (Weeping Mulberry)

| ground of taller trees. The saucer-shaped f | |
|---|----------|
| are of the purest white; the tiny stamer | |
| tipped with clear yellow antlers. | |
| 3 to 4 ft | . \$2.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft | . 2.75 |
| 5 to 6 ft | . 3.50 |
| M. scheideckeri. Scheidecker Crab. Similar in | |
| and foliage to M. floribunda, but has fine, | larger |
| double flowers of a light rose color which | h last |
| for a long time. | Each |
| 3 to 4 ft | . \$1.50 |
| 4 to 5 ft | . 2.50 |
| 5 to 6 ft | . 3.00 |
| | |

| M. theifera. Tea Crab. A handsome and very scarce variety with fragrant flowers and beautiful waxy fruit with crimson cheeks. Each 3 to 4 ft. \$2.50 4 to 5 ft. 3.00 |
|--|
| MORUS alba pendula. Weeping Mulberry. Weeping habit and round head, the long, thin branches forming an umbrella-like structure. Each 5 to 6 ft., 2 yr. head. \$3.50 5 to 6 ft., 3 yr. head. 5.50 6 to 8 ft., 4 yr. head. 6.50 |
| OXYDENDRUM arboreum. Sourwood. The long, loose panicles of flowers appear in July, and when the blooming season is over, the long leaves, so far shining green, change to a conspicuous bronzy red. Both foliage and stems are quite smooth. Each 3 to 4 ft. \$2.50 4 to 5 ft. 3.00 |
| PLANTANUS orientalis. Oriental Plane. A superb tree of gigantic proportions, extensively used in Europe for park, street and avenue planting, and is a favorite in this country. Dense foliage of bright green, generally five-lobed. As a shade tree it cannot be excelled. Each 8 to 10 ft., 1 to 1½ in. cal. \$3.50 10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in. cal. 5.50 10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2¼ in. cal. 6.00 |
| POPULUS monilifera. Carolina Poplar. A very rapid grower with large lustrous leaves. well on dry places and near the seashore. Each \$3.00 |
| P. nigra italica (fastigiata) Lombardy or Italian Poplar One of our most ornamental and picturesque trees; of remarkably rapid growth and erect habit; triangular leaves smaller than preceding. Admirable for formal and general landscape effects and very largely planted as screens and windbreaks. 8 to 10 ft. 8 to 50 to 12 ft. 2.25 to 14 ft. 8 to 10 ft. 8 1.50 |



PLANTANUS ORIENTALIS (Oriental Plane)



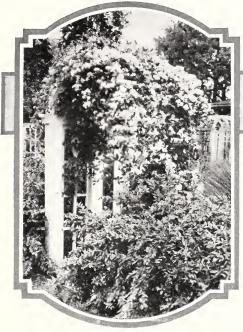
Prunus

| PRUNUS rosea pendula (Shidare-higan; P. sub-hirtella pendula). Weeping Japanese Cherry. This, no doubt, is one of the most beloved Japanese Cherries. As a lawn tree it can hardly be excelled. The weeping, slender branches are covered with a multitude of light pink flowers which appear long before any of the other Japanese Cherries come in bloom. Each 1 yr. grafted head. \$6.00 2 yr. grafted head. 10.00 3 yr. grafted head. 15.00 4 yr. specimen head. 20.00 |
|--|
| QUERCUS palustris. Pin Oak. A superb and very distinct tree, with graceful, drooping branches. Pleasing bright green foliage, deeply lobed, with sharp points, changing to deep red in Autumn. Very valuable as a lawn tree and for avenues. Each |
| 8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in. cal |
| SALIX babylonica. Common Weeping Willow, Wavy, bright green foliage, borne on very slender pendant branches. An old favorite. Each 8 to 10 ft |
| S. caprea. Pussy Willow. Leaves rather broad, light green covered with hairs, whitish on under surface; opening catkins or flowers very conspicuous in early Spring; small tree with ascending branches. 4 to 6 ft. \$1.25 |
| SORBUS americana. American Mountain-ash. An upright tree of symmetrical habit, with small, bright red berries eagerly looked for by birds. Each |

| S. aucuparia. Europen Mountain-ash. A fine tree, dense and regular, covered all Summer with great clusters of orange-scarlet berries, larger than those of the preceding, and very much liked by birds. European grows faster than American. Each 10 to 12 ft. \$3.50 |
|--|
| TILIA vulgaris (europaea). European Linden. Fine, large pyramidal tree. Foliage plentiful, forming a dense shade. Very fragrant. Each 6 to 8 ft |
| ULMUS americana. American White or Water Elm. One of the noblest and most beautiful of our native trees, with prettily serrated leaves; very tall growing and stately. Each 8 to 10 ft. \$2.00 10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 1½ in. cal 3.00 12 to 14 ft., 1½ to 2 in. cal 5.00 12 to 14 ft., 2½ to 3 in. cal 6.50 12 to 14 ft., 2½ to 3 in. cal 8.00 14 to 16 ft., 3 to 3½ in. cal 10.00 U. campestris. English Elm. Used extensively in Europe as a shade tree. It grows higher than American Elm, but not as wide. The bark is light gray and smooth. Each 8 to 10 ft. \$5.50 10 to 12 ft. 7.50 U. glabra pendula. Camperdown Weeping Elm. One of the finest drooping lawn trees; the long branches spread horizontally in an attractive way, and then gracefully turn down. Each 7 ft. stem. \$6.00 U. pumila. Chinese or Siberian Elm. This is a rapid grower, with slender, almost wiry branches. It is one of the first trees to leaf out in the Spring, and the last to shed its leaves in the Fall. Good for windbreaks or screens. Each 4 to 5 ft. \$1.00 8 to 10 ft. 3.50 |
| 10 to 12 ft |



SALIX BABYLONICA (Common Weeping Willow)



CLEMATIS

ACTINIDIA polygama. Silver Sweet Vine. Excellent for covering walls, large trellises and screens. It has broadly lanceolate, bright green foliage; flowers white, with black anther, fragrant and very freely produced; fruit edible.

2 year....\$1.00 \$8.50 3 year..... 1.50 AKEBIA quinata. Fiveleaf Akebia. Leaflets dark green, arranged five on a stalk. Flowers violetbrown with a cinnamon odor. One of the best of climbers, having a delicate gracefulness, and giving a dense shade. 2 year.....

AMPELOPSIS neterophylla. Well adapted for covering rocks and low trellis work; very pretty, three- or five-lobed; handsome in Autumn, with its abundance of light berries. Each

A. quinquefolia. Virginia Creeper. A native vine, unexcelled for use on wooden buildings. Rapid growing, quickly covering old trees or large surfaces. Bright blue berries and scarlet foliage in

2 year....\$1.00 \$7.00 3 year..... 1.25

A. engelmanni. Similar to the preceding, with smaller and more dense foliage. Will cling firmly to brick walls, etc., when once established.

Strong plants.....\$0.65 \$5.00 A. veitchi. Japanese or Boston Ivy. Used to cover stone or brick buildings, as it clings to a perfectly smooth surface by means of its tiny aerial rootlets. Handsome foliage, dark blue berries, and harmonizing Autumn tints. Each

\$5.50 2 year....\$0.65 6.00

Hardy Vines

Climbing vines are essential to every house planting. They mature quickly and soften the outlines of the buildings. They also provide protection from the sun when growing over porches and trellises. Often they are of value on terraces to prevent the washing away of the soil, and at other times they are very useful for hiding ugly stones or other unsightly objects. The vines here listed will grow quickly and require little attention.

A. tricuspidata lowi. New Japanese Ivy. Like A. veitchi; it clings to the smoothest surface. The small, prettily lobed foliage changes to a brilliant crimson in Autumn. Field grown plants.....

ARISTOLOCHIA sipho. Dutchmans-pipe. vigorous and rapid grower with large, heart-shaped leaves, having curious brownish green flowers which resemble pipes. Grows 50 ft. or more in a season. Where shade is the most important factor we can highly recommend this excellent plant because the leaves are large and numerous. They are arranged like shingles. Each 10 are arranged like shingles. Each 10 Strong plants. \$1.50 \$13.50



ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO (Dutchman's-pipe)

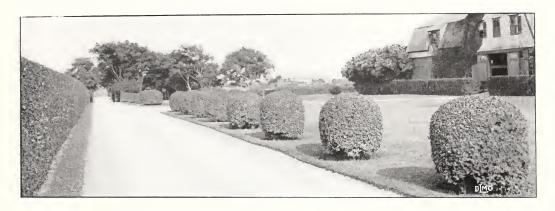


| BIGNONIA (Tecoma) grandiflora. Chinese | |
|--|---|
| Trumpet Vine. Bright green, compound leaves, very persistent. Its clusters of orange-red flowers | |
| very persistent. Its clusters of orange-red flowers | |
| are very showy. Each 10 | |
| Strong plants\$1.00 \$8.00 | |
| B. radicans. Common Trumbet Vine. The large | |
| red and orange trumpets of this popular native | |
| bloom in July and August. Best when planted | |
| bloom in July and August. Best when planted in the sun, covering walls or rock work. | |
| Each 10 | |
| 2 year | |
| 3 year | |
| - 5 | |
| CELASTRUS orbiculatus. Oriental Bittersweet. A | |
| strong, hardy variety, by some considered superior to the American Bittersweet. Orange berries and | |
| to the American Bittersweet. Orange berries and | |
| bright red seeds. Each 10 | |
| 2 year | |
| 3 year 1.25 | |
| 4 year 1.50 | |
| CLEMATIS jackmani. Jackman Clematis. Like | |
| the above except in color which is a velvety | |
| purple. Each | |
| | |
| 2 year | |
| the most righty colored of northern vines. Single | |
| the most richly colored of northern vines. Single flowers 3 to 6 inches across. Delicate creamy | |
| white. Each | |
| winte. Each | |
| 2 year | |
| bright red flowers. Each | |
| bright red flowers. Each | |
| bright red flowers. Each 2 year | |
| C. paniculata. Japanese Virgins-bower. Unequaled | |
| for airy grace and beauty. Sweet-scented, star- like flowers in September, on a background of | |
| like nowers in September, on a background of | |
| luxurious light green foliage. Each 10 | |
| luxurious light green foliage. Each 10 2 year | |
| 3 year | , |
| EUONYMUS radicans. Wintercreeper. Hardy, | , |
| dense vine, clings to stone and cement. | |
| Each 10 Strong plants\$0.65 \$4.50 | |
| Strong plants |) |
| 2 year 85 | |
| 3 year 1.25 E. radicans carrierei. Glossy Wintercreeper. Strong | |
| E. radicans carrierei. Glossy Wintercreeper. Strong | ŗ |
| semi-climbing shrub. Each | 1 |
| Strong plants\$0.75 | 6 |
| 2 year | 5 |
| 3 year |) |
| 3 year | _ |
| creeper. A valuable little trailer, with cheerful. | |
| small, round green leaves. Each | í |
| Strong plants\$0.75 | 5 |
| G F | |

| clingi small Str | cans variegatus. Fine vine, with ag tendrils. Compact, variegated, leaves. Each ong plants. \$0.75 |
|--|--|
| Semi- Winte Stro 2 ye | trailing habit, showy red berries in Each ong plants |
| HEDEE | A computancia (balin computancia) |
| Irish coveri | A canariensis (helix canariensis). Ivy. Large dark green foliage; fine for ng. Needs shading for Winter ss. Each ear. \$1.25 c. English Ivy. Excellent self climber. |
| 2 y | Each \$0.50 |
| э у | ear |
| mine. Febru tered places like shrub fo | nudiflorum. Naked-flowering Jasary and March. Hardy only in shelmorth of Philadelphia. A trailing vine- or covering banks or trellis work. |
| 3 year | \$1.00 1.50 |
| most used value 1 year | aponica halliana. Hall Japanese Almost evergreen. The best known, ariety. Each 10 \$0.35 \$2.50 .50 3.50 |
| POLYGONUL vigorous vin of white flow | M auberti. Silver Lace Vine. Strong, e attaining 25 feet. Large fleecy sprays ers through Summer and Fall. |
| Strong pla | Each 10 \$8.00 |
| flowers. 18 to 24 in 2 to 3 f | nensis. Chinese Wisteria. Pale blue Each 1 \$1.00 t 1.50 head. \$5.00 and up |
| flowers. 18 to 24 i | Iba. White Chinese Wisteria. White Each 1 \$1.00 t 1.50 |
| | |



WISTERIA SINENSIS (Chinese Wisteria)



Hedge, Bordering Plants and Windbreaks

DECIDUOUS

| BERBERIS thunbergi. | Japanese | Barber | ry. A |
|-----------------------------|----------|-----------|---------|
| beautiful Japanese variety | | | |
| spray-like branches have s | | | |
| covered with small foliage | | | |
| red in Autumn. It bears a | a mass o | f bright | scarlet |
| fruit, which is very attrac | tive dur | ing the | Winter |
| months. Very desirable for | or group | ing; a fi | ne, low |
| hedge plant. | Each | 10 | 100 |
| 12 to 15 in., bushy | | | |
| 15 to 18 in., bushy | 25 | 2.00 | 18.00 |

| 12 to 15 in., bus | shy\$0.20 | \$1.50 | \$12.50 |
|------------------------------|-----------|--------|---------|
| 15 to 18 in., bus | shy | 2.00 | 18.00 |
| 18 to 24 in., bus | shy | -2.50 | 20.00 |
| 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., bus | shy | 7.00 | 45.00 |
| | | | |

| DEUTZIA | scabra | crenata | flpl. | Double | Pink |
|----------------|-----------|------------|-------|--------|------|
| Deutzia. | Pink, sli | ghtly frag | rant. | June. | 1.0 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | Eacn | 10 |
|-----|--------|----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--------|--------|
| 2 | 2 to 3 | ft | | | | | | | | | | \$0.50 | \$4.00 |
| - 6 | 3 to 4 | ft | | | | | | | | | | .60 | 5.00 |
| 4 | to 5 | ft | | | | | | | | | | .75 | 6.00 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

HYDRANGEA grandiflora. A grand, attractive plant, commencing to bloom in July and lasting for months. The flowers are pure white, changing to pink, and are borne in immense clusters. The dried flowerheads are used for the adornment of the home. Also adapted for hedges. Each 10

| 18 to 24 | in. | | | | | | | | | | . \$0 | .60 | \$5.00 |
|----------|-----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|-------|-----|--------|
| 2 to 3 | ft. | | | | | | | | | | | .75 | 6.00 |
| 3 to 4 | ft. | | | | | | | | | | | .90 | 7.20 |



Berberis thunbergia (Japanese Barberry)

L. ovalifolium. California Privet. Vigorous shrub of excellent habit. Large, glossy, dark green foliage; one of the most popular hedge plants. Rugged and enduring in almost any situation; retains its foliage until late in Winter. A valuable variety which is being more largely planted each year.

Each 100

ach year. Each 100

1½ to 2 ft ... \$0.15 \$5.50

2 to 3 ft20 7.50

3 to 4 ft35 9.50

L. regelianum. Regel Privet. Makes a splendid, low, dense hedge; also good in shrubbery or evergreen plantings. Very desirable.

18 to 24 in. spread \$0.35 \$3.00 \$25.00 \$2 to 2½ ft. spread 50 \$4.00 \$32.50

POPULUS nigra italica. Lombardy Poplar. Tall, columnar habit. For accents, contrasts of shape, and group and screen planting. 100

10 to 12 ft. \$150.00

PRUNUS triloba. Doubleflowering Plum. Vigorous growth, flowers semi-double, of a delicate pink, upward of an inch in diameter, thickly set on the slender branches in May. 100
2 to 3 ft. \$50.00
3 to 4 ft. 60.00

ROSA multiflora. A vigorous arching shrub, with rough leaves and thorns. Flowers pure white, blackberry-like, in very dense clusters, followed by small, showy red fruits which remain all Winter.

Each 100



SPIRAEA VANHOUTTEI (White Spirea)

| SPIRAEA vanhouttei. White Spirea. White. May-June. Graceful habit. Extremely free flowering and very adaptable. Each 100 2 ft. x 2-3 | REI Coarr fressi R. p bu wis sle ar |
|--|--|
| 4 CO C | _ |
| | R. I |
| EVERGREEN | at |
| BERBERIS julianae. This beautiful and rare | its |
| evergreen variety, hardly known, is one of the | |
| best and hardiest of our broad-leaved evergreen | TAX |
| shrubs. It stays perfectly green during the Win- | Y |
| ter and blends well with plantings of Rhododen- | cu |
| dron, Kalmia, Andromeda, and evergreens in | Cu |
| general. To plant lovers who always are looking | |
| general. To plant lovers who always are looking for "something better," we recommend it very | |
| highly. Each 10 100 | THU |
| 1 to 1½ ft\$1.25 \$10.00 \$85.00 | gr |
| BUXUS sempervirens. Common Tree Box. Is so | ida |
| popular as to need no description. It always | pl |
| has been and still is essentially a home plant. | |
| The glossy, aromatic foliage is always fresh and | |
| green, and because of this, it is widely used for | Т. с |
| edging, formal gardens, tub specimens, etc. In very exposed positions, it is best to afford a little | vit |
| protection in Winter. 100 | |
| 4 to 5 in\$8.50 | |
| 5 to 6 in | Т. с |
| JUNIPERUS excelsa stricta. Spiny Greek Juniper. | E |
| Very symmetrical, conical outline. Foliage glau- | рy |
| cous and arranged around the branches in threes, | |
| dense and prickly. Each 100 | TSU |
| 12 to 15 in | fu |
| 15 to 18 in | wi |
| PICEA excelsa. Norway Spruce. Commonest Spruce. | ca |
| seen; known as the "Christmas Tree." Very hardy | pl |
| and adaptable to hedge or other purposes; leaves | ρl |
| dark green; very handsome. Tree of pyramidal, | in |
| lofty appearance. | |
| 15 to 18 in | |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft | |
| | |

| IEI (Willie Spirea) |
|---|
| RETINOSPORA obtusa gracilis. Slender Hinoki Cypress. Dark foliage; compact growth. Leaves are small and closely adpressed, forming a flat, frond-like arrangement at the end of the branch; slightly pendulous. Used in Japan for dwarfing. |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft\$450.00 |
| R. plumosa. Plume Cypress. Main stems are erect, but side shoots assume a plume-like arrangement, with the leaf points prominent. The branches are slender and pliable, imparting a feathery appearance. A good hedge plant. Of graceful habit, with delicate, glaucous foliage. 100 12 to 15 in |
| R. plumosa aurea. Goldenplume Cypress. Most attractive, bright golden form, of similar habit to its parent. 100 12 to 15 in |
| TAXUS cuspidata (capitata). Upright JapaneseYew.Evergreen.The upright type of Taxuscuspidata. 100 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.\$600.00 $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft.750.00 |
| THUJA occidentalis. American Arborvitae. Dark green foliage, somewhat bronze in Winter. Pyramidal form. Popular for general bed and group plantings and for hedges. Readily shearable. |
| 3 to 3½ ft. \$350.00 4 to 4½ ft. 450.00 |
| T. occidentalis globosa. American Globe Arborvitae. A neat formal globe. Gray-green foliage. 100 10 to 12 in |
| T. occidentalis wareana. Siberian Arborvitae. Evergreen. Light green, fleshy foliage. Broadly pyramidal, rugged in appearance. 100 1½ to 2 ft. \$225.00 |
| TSUGA canadensis. Hemlock. Handsome, graceful native tree useful as a specimen, in groups with other large growing evergreens, and, as it can be readily sheared, for hedges and foundation planting. Tolerant of partial shade. Young plants likely to burn badly from Winter winds in exposed places. 100 2 to 2½ ft. \$300.00 2½ to 3 ft. 400.00 3 to 3½ ft. 500.00 |



EVERBLOOMING ROSES

Hybrid Tea Roses (Everblooming) flower from June until frost, and for this reason are most suitable for general garden cultivation. We list a selection of the best standard varieties that will give continuous bloom throughout the season and are exceptionally fine for cutting. They will make a worth while addition to your garden.

Plants 75c. each unless otherwise noted

Betty. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1905.) Coppery pink buds of exquisite form, opening to large, rather loosely formed, pale buff-pink flowers with little fragrance. Strong branching growth with large, glossy foliage; an excellent bloomer and reliably hardy.

Betty Uprichard. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1922). Copper-red buds, opening to semi-double (17 petals) flowers of above average size; brilliant orange-carmine on outer surface of petals, showing light salmon reflexes; spicy fragrance. Strong growing, persistent blooming, and healthy.

Briarcliff. HT. (Briarcliff Greenhouses, 1926.) Large, pointed buds, and double, high-centered blooms of brilliant rose-pink, fragrant, and longlasting. Stems stiff and long; foliage resistant to disease. Free flowering.

Choice Rose.....\$1.25 each

Columbia. HT. (E. G. Hill Co., 1917.) Lively, bright pink, sweetly scented flowers of exquisite shape and strong, stiff petals, deepening in color as they expand. Free flowering, good growth, and healthy foliage.

Duchess of Wellington. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1909.) Enormous, tapering buds of golden orange, slowly opening to very large saffron-colored, sweetly fragrant Roses of great size and substance. Plant very vigorous, healthy, and liberal with its flowers.

Etoile de Hollande. HT. (H. A. Verschuren & Sons, 1919). Brilliant red blooms of magnificent size, perfect in half-open state, showing clean, attractive centers when fully open; petals enormous; very fragrant. Plants branching, particularly free flowering and healthy.

Francis Scott Key. HT. (J. Cook, 1913.) Very large, light crimson buds and blooms of noblest form, very double (95 petals); slightly fragrant. Plant is erect, producing its massive blooms in great abundance; good foliage; quite hardy.

General MacArthur. HT. (E. G. Hill Co., 1905.) Crimson-scarlet buds and blooms, usually well-shaped and very fragrant. The plant is erect, flowering freely in successive crops, with good foliage easily protected from disease. Golden Ophelia. HT. (B. R. Cant & Sons, 1918.) Well-shaped blooms with a heart of golden yellow, shading lighter toward the edges of the flower, and delicately perfumed. The plant is robust and healthy, blooming with great freedom.

Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. HT. (P. Lambert, 1891). Well-formed, creamy buds which develop slowly to blooms of absolutely perfect form, snowy white, with a slight tint of lemon at center; fragrant. Plant moderately vigorous and hardy.

Killarney, Double White. HT. (J. A. Budlong & Son, 1912). Very long-pointed buds of the typical Killarney form, but snowy white. Open blooms beautifully formed, with a few more petals than the original variety.

than the original variety.

Killarney Queen. HT. (J. A. Budlong & Son Co., 1912.) Another Killarney, closer to the original in color but a little fuller, and, perhaps, stronger in growth. Very free flowering.

La France. HT. (P. Guillot, 1867.) Bright pink

La France. HT. (P. Guillot, 1867.) Bright pink flowers with curled petals showing silvery tints; intensely fragrant. Strong and reasonably healthy. Lady Alice Stanley. HT. (S. McGredy & Son,

Lady Alice Stanley. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1909.) Massive buds and blooms of very large size, fully double and very sweet; outside of petals coral-rose, inside pale flesh-pink. A strong growing, free blooming plant with broad, deeply veined leaves unusually free from disease.

Lady Hillingdon. T. (Lowe & Shawyer, 1910). Slender, pointed buds and elegantly cupped flowers of deep saffron-yellow, paling toward the edges and becoming lighter as they expand; fragrant. Erect. perfect foliage, but rather tender.

grant. Erect, perfect foliage, but rather tender. Lady Margaret Stewart. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1926.) A large exhibition bloom with enormous petals. It is of perfect form, with a high pointed center, golden-yellow, shaded and streaked with orange and red. Not very fragrant. Especially handsome foliage free from disease.



ETOILE DE HOLLANDE (See page 39)

Mevrouw G. A. Van Rossem. HT. (Van Rossem, 1926.) Buds dark orange or apricot, with background of golden yellow, and retain a most marvelous hue of golden salmon and light orange upon opening; reverse of petals generally deep bronze. Foliage large, glossy, leathery and disease-resistant. Long stems.

Choice Rose.....\$2.50 each

Mme. Edouard Herriot. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1913.) Sparkling buds of coral-red and orange, opening to large, semi-double flowers of indescribably brilliant orange-red and salmon. Plant

is moderately strong, very free flowering, and requires usual protection against black-spot.

Mme. Leon Pain. HT. (P. Guillot, 1904.) Splendid salmon buds and pink blooms of great size, tinted heavily with silvery flesh and orange at the center; fragrant. Plant is very vigorous, branching, free flowering, and almost immune to disease.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1907.) Delightful little buds of golden buff, opening to fully double, attractively shaped flowers of tawny gold and pink, with an agreeable fragrance. The plant is dwarf, spreading, with very healthy, holly-like foliage, and always in bloom.

Mrs. A. R. Barraclough. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1926.) Very large conical buds and enormous pure pink flowers shaded with clear light yellow at base of petals. Very beautifully formed and un-usually fragrant. The stems are long and slender, the plant unusually vigorous and blooms freely. Choice Rose..

...\$1.50 each Mrs. Arthur Robert Waddell. HT. Ducher, 1908.) Beautiful, tapering buds of yellowish copper, opening to nearly single, cupped blooms of bronze-pink and apricot, with a delicate delicious perfume. The plant is rampant, branching, and very free flowering. The foliage is better than the average.

Mrs. Charles Bell. HT. (Mrs. Charles Bell, 1917.) Lovely shell-pink buds and blooms of fine globular form with shadings of soft salmon; sweetly perfumed. The plant is notably strong and bushy,

bearing good foliage seldom attacked by disease. Premier. HT. (E. G. Hill Co., 1918.) Rich, dark pink flowers of full form, fine size, and pleasing fragrance, borne singly on stiff, almost thornless stems.

Radiance. HT. (J. Cook, 1908). Brilliant rosepink buds, opening to well-formed shining flowers with lighter tints on the reverse of the petals; globular in shape and very fragrant. The plant makes spendid growth, has wonderful blooming qualities.

Red Radiance. HT. (Gude Bros., 1916.) Big, globular flowers of deep rose-red on strong, individual canes which are freely produced all Sum-

mer until frost. Foliage excellent.

Rev. F. Page-Roberts. HT. (B. R. Cant & Sons, 1921.) Copper-red buds of great length, opening to golden yellow blooms stained outside with red, fully double (40 to 50 petals), and very large; fragrant. Strong, branching plant with healthy foliage.

Choice Rose.....\$1.50 each

Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. HT. Ducher, 1920.) Fine buds of fadeless yellow, paling somewhat toward the edge; beautiful when half open but not so good full-blown. Plant erect and strong; foliage glossy and disease resistant. Blooms freely, early and late.
Souvenir de Georges Pernet.

HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1919.) Brick-red buds, opening to orangepink blooms of immense size, very double, and deliciously fragrant. Stocky, dwarf plant with fair foliage. Free blooming and hardy.

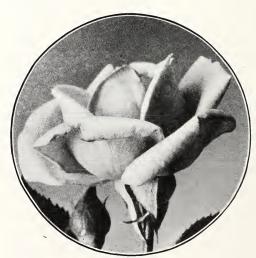
Talisman. HT. (Montgomery Co., 1929.) Brilliant

red and gold buds, opening to well-shaped blooms of scarlet-orange and rich yellow. Tall, vigorous growth. Constantly in bloom.

Choice Rose.....\$2.00 each

Wilhelm Kordes. HT. (W. Kordes Söhne, 1922.) Long, pointed buds and double, high-centered flowers of deep golden salmon, overspread with a tint of copper and veined with red. Very fragrant and unusually free flowering. Vigorous, compact growth.
Choice Rose.....\$1,25 each

Willowmere. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1913.) Superb buds and blooms of richest pink, shining with a yellow glow which seems to come from the heart of the flower; not fragrant. A very strong grower and a persistent bloomer. The foliage requires protection.



RED RADIANCE

HYBRID PERPETUALS

Frau Karl Druschki. (P. Lambert, 1900.) Pinkish buds and magnificent, snow-white blooms with deep, firm petals, forming a flower of unimpeachable shape, but without fragrance. Plant one of the strongest; grows 4 to 10 feet high; foliage normal; blooms freely and continuously.

Ulrich Brunner. (F. Levet, 1881.) Large, fairly full flowers of bright carmine-red, cupped form, and very fragrant. Strong, erect, smooth wooded bush, with large foliage. Blooms profusely in early Summer.

Mrs. John Laing. (Bennett, 1887.) Large, smooth blooms of clear pink, cup-shaped, double, and very sweet. Plant is vigorously erect, almost thornless, with handsome foliage and is most floriferous.

General Jacqueminot. (Roussel, 1852.) Scarlet crimson buds and red flowers of moderate size and excellent shape; deeply fragrant. Plant strong and bushy, 3 to 6 feet high; normal foliage, and sometimes blooms a second time.

Magna Charta. (W. Paul & Son, 1876.) Bright pink, very large, very double flowers, suffused with carmine; heavily perfumed. Strong, erect growth, average foliage, and profuse bloom at its season.

SHRUB ROSES

Harison's Yellow. (Harison, 1830.) Semi-double bright yellow flowers covering the big bushes early in the season. Very vigorous and hardy, with perfect, healthy foliage.

R. Hugonis, Hemsley. (Western China.) Light yellow flowers 1½ to 2½ inches across, borne profusely along the slender branches, making a striking display very early in the season. Erect, branching growth, reaching 6 to 8 feet; foliage small and persistent. Dependably hardy and a first-class yellow flowering shrub.



FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI



TALISMAN (See page 40)

R. Wichuraiana, Crépin. (Japan.) Pure white flowers in large clusters, profusely produced rather late in the season. Plant is trailing and forms a dense mat of shining, almost evergreen foliage. It is the parent of most of the desirable climbing Roses, and is extremely attractive itself, especially as a ground cover

60c. each

POLYANTHA or BABY RAMBLERS

75c. each, \$7.50 per doz., unless otherwise noted

Austrian Copper. (Gerarde, 1596.) Rosa foetida bicolor. Single flowers of intense copper-red, reverse of petals bright golden yellow, produced singly on short stems along the branches. Hardy, and very vigorous when thoroughly established.

Ideal. (J. Spek, 1922.) Small, dark scarlet blooms shaded with black, borne with tremendous profusion in immense, compact bunches. Plant quite vigorous, rather long branching, continually in bloom.

Lafayette (Joseph Guy). (A. Nonin, 1921) Large semi-double flowers of striking light crimson which fades very little; open, frilled form. Blooms very liberally in loose clusters of 40 or more. Plant tall, healthy, and more than usually attractive.

Miss Edith Cavell. (Meiderwyk, 1917.) Small, semi-double flowers of brilliant scarlet-red. shaded darker, produced in big, compact corymbs by sturdy, well-branched plants.

(Levavasseur & Sons, 1910.) Flowers small, fairly double, and brilliant light red with a whitish center. Blooms without cessation in big, compact corymbs. Plant is very strong and healthy.

Triomphe Orléanais. (Peauger, 1912.) cherry-red, well filled flowers, large for the class, produced freely in large trusses. Long lasting and fades very little. Plant strong and erect, 20 to 30 inches high, with glossy, bright green foliage.



SILVER MOON

CLIMBING ROSES

Strong 2 year plants, 75c. each, \$7.50 per doz., unless otherwise noted.

American Pillar. HW. (Dr. W. Van Fleet, 1902.) Fairly large, single flowers of brilliant crimsonpink, with large white centers and golden yellow stamens. Blooms profusely in tremendous clusters on plants of astonishing vigor.

Bess Lovett. HW. (Dr. W. Van Fleet, 1905.) Large, fairly full flowers of light crimson-red, cupshaped, and borne in long-stemmed clusters suitable for cutting; sweetly fragrant. Plant very strong, exceedingly free flowering, with fine, glossy foliage almost immune to disease.

Chaplin's Pink Climber. HW. (Chaplin Bros., 1923.) Substantial, broad trusses of wide, flat flowers in a brilliant shade of clean, pure pink which is retained from bud to full blown flower. The plant is vigorous and extremely free flowering, covering itself completely with sheets of bloom.

Climbing American Beauty. HW. (Hoopes Bro. & Thomas Co., 1909.) Brilliant carmine flowers of especially fine form and rich perfume, borne singly or in threes, on a moderately growing, fairly healthy plant.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. HW. (Dr. W. Van Fleet, 1910.) Pale pink buds and flowers equal in form and size to the finest Hybrid Teas, borne on long, individual stems. The plant makes enormous thorny canes and produces thousands of flowers. Perfect foliage.

Dorothy Perkins. H.W. (Jackson & Perkins Co., 1902.) Beautiful miniature flowers of brilliant shell-pink in splendid pendulous sprays. Very long, slender canes and pretty foliage, rather subject to mildew in the Fall.

Emily Gray. HW. (A. H. Williams, 1918.) Large, semi-double, deep golden buff flowers, practically unfading and slightly fragrant, produced singly or in small clusters by a strong growing plant bearing wonderfully pointed and polished foliage like Holly, but tender without protection in severe climates.

Excelsa. HW. (M. H. Walsh, 1910.) Double, scarlet-crimson blooms with light streaks and shades. Clusters very large and produced with utmost profusion. Plant is extraordinarily vigorous, but not immune to mildew.

Gardenia. HW. W. A. Manda, 1899.) Yellow buds and creamy flowers with rich yellow centers, moderately large, well formed, and borne in small sprays. Plant extremely vigorous, hardy in all but the severest climates.

Hiawatha. HW. (M. H. Walsh, 1904.) Small single flowers of brilliant carmine, with white eye and shining yellow stamens. Clusters very large, borne in tremendous profusion on plants of extaordinary vigor and hardiness.

Jacotte. HW. (Barbier & Co., 1920.) Large, semi-double flowers of orange-yellow, tinted copper-red, borne in clusters. Strong, profusely blooming plant. The blooms measure 3 inches and over in diameter.

Mary Lovett. HW. (Dr. W. Van Fleet, 1915.) Large, handsome flowers of pure, waxy white, sweetly scented, broad petaled, and of open form, borne singly and in sprays upon a strong growing plant well furnished with heavy glossy foliage.

Mary Wallace. HW. (Dr. W. Van Fleet; introduced by American Rose Society, 1924.) Large, very bright pink flowers illumined with shining gold; double (20 petals), cup-shaped, moderately fragrant. Plant of splendid vigor (10 to 15 feet high) and has superb foliage.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. HW. (W. Paul & Son, 1916.) Intense scarlet flowers of excellent shape and moderate size, borne in small trusses. Plant of moderate growth; foliage good; bloom very liberal at its season. Early. The flowers are purest scarlet of any climber and last a long time, clothing the plant with a blazing mantle which neither blues nor blackens and fades very little, making a brilliant display for several weeks. Best used as a pillar because of its restricted height. One of the most popular climbers.

Primrose. HW. (Barbier & Co., 1929.) Large, double flowers of soft, rich primrose-yellow, borne in clusters of 4 to 5 on an extremely vigorous plant, with marvelously beautiful foliage.

Choice Rose..........\$1.50 each

Silver Moon. HW. (Dr. W. Van Fleet, 1910). Long, creamy buds, showing the golden anthers through transparent petals and nearly single, saucer-shaped gigantic flowers, produced in small sprays. Plant of extraordinary vigor, growing 15 to 20 feet in a season. Foliage perfect.

Tausendschön. HM. (J. C. Schmidt, 1906.) Large flowers, charmingly ruffled, varying from the bud to the open flower through many shades of faint yellow, creamy white, and bright rosepink; slightly fragrant; enormous trusses. Plant strong, up to 15 feet high; thornless; hardy and healthy.







HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

Perennials have never been more popular than they are today and for good reason. Once planted, they yield flowers each year with the least effort on the part of the grower. By having a variety of species, you may easily have a beautiful garden and an abundance of cut flowers during the entire growing season.

The following is a partial list of our perennials. We have probably one of the most complete collections of perennial plants in this section of the country. They include many new and rare varieties. Visit our

nurseries and see for yourself.

| · | Time of Flowering | Coloring | Heigh | t | Each |
|---|--------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|------|------------|
| ACONITUM fischeri. Strong spikes of | • | | | | |
| large flowers | -Oct. | Dark blue | 2-3 | ft. | \$0.35 |
| | | Delicate blue, partly | | | |
| differently coloredJuly | | white | 3 | ft. | .50 |
| A. Spark's variety. A tall, much-branched | A | Deuts blus | 4.0 | C . | 0.5 |
| Monkshood July- | | Dark blue | 4-6 | It. | .35 |
| A. japonica albaLate | August until frost | low anthers | 2-3 | 64 | .35 |
| *A. pulsitilla. Pasque-flower | -May | Violet-purple | 9-12 | | .35 |
| *A. pulsitilla rubra | | Dark red | 9-12 | | .35 |
| ALTHAEA rosea. Hollyhock | | | 5-6 | | |
| A. Double July- | | Rose Crimson, rose-salmon, | 9-0 | It. | .35 |
| A. Double | August | sulphur-yellow, white | 5-6 | 6. | .35 |
| A. Allegany Mammoth. Single. Fringed | | surphur-yenow, white | 0-0 | 16. | .50 |
| petalsJuly- | August | Assorted | | | .35 |
| *ALYSSUM rostratum. Yellowhead Alys- | | | | | 100 |
| sum. Good rock plantJune | August | Yellow | 1 - | ft. | .35 |
| *A. saxatile compactum. Rock Madwort. April | | Yellow | | ft. | .35 |
| ANCHUSA italica, Dropmore. Alkanet. | 2.243 | 2 C.10 W | _ | 10. | ,00 |
| Excellent for cutting | Santambar | Gentian blue | 3.5 | 6+ | .35 |
| *A. myosotidiflora. Bugloss. (New)April | | | 1-11/6 | | .50 |
| ANEMONE hupehensis. (Early Anemone). | ···ay | Diight Side | 1 1/2 | 10. | .00 |
| Very hardy Early | Aug to late Fall | Rose | 1 | ft. | .35 |
| *AQUILEGIA alpina. Alpine Columbine. | Aug. to late Pall | Rose | 1 | 11. | .50 |
| A true dwarf species April | Morr | Blue | 6-10 | i | .25 |
| A true dwarf species | -May | Blue | 0-10 | 111. | .20 |
| attractive | August | Clear vellow | 6-10 | in | .35 |
| A. Long-spurred Hybrids | rugust | Assorted | 0-10 | 111. | .35 |
| *ARABIS alpina. Rock Cress | May | White | 5 | ft. | .35 |
| *A. Double form | -May | White | | ft. | .50 |
| | | Rosy-crimson | | in. | .35 |
| *ARMERIA laucheana. Fine for edging) une- A. maritima. Common Thrift | | Pink | | in. | .35 |
| | - | | | | |
| *ASTER albus. Large May- A. Climax. Excellent as a cut flower Augu | | White Lavender-blue | 5-10 4-5 | | .35 .35 |
| A. Elta. (New.) DoubleOctol | st-October | Light lovender | 3-4 | | .35 |
| A. Felthan Blue | st-Sentember | Light lavender Dark blue | 3-4 | | .35 |
| A. Heather Glow Septe | mber-October | Rose | | ft. | .35 |
| A. Mauve Cushion. Forms a circular, | | | * | 10. | .00 |
| cushion-like plantOctob | er-November | Mauve, silvery white | 9 | in. | .35 |
| A. novi-belgi. Bouquet Rose Septe | mber-October | Mauve, silvery white Rosy-pink | 4-5 | ft. | .35 |
| Th | | 6 21/ to al | . 25 | | |

These are all heavy field grown plants. Smaller plants out of 21/4-inch pots at 25c. each.







CENTAUREA



ASTER

| ASTER—Continued | Time of Flowering | Coloring | Height | Each |
|--|--|--|-----------------------|------------------|
| A. King of the Belgians. | Semi-double September-October | Lavender-blue | 5 ft. | \$0.35 |
| A. Robert Parker. Fine for cu | utting. September-October | Light blue | 5-6 ft. | .35 |
| A. Queen Mary. Compact gro | | Rich blue | $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | .50 |
| A. Ypres. Neat, compact bush | esSeptember-October | Rosy red | $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | .35 |
| ASTILBE Gloria. Spirea. Den | | D. I. d. I. I. J. J. 1171 | | |
| plumes | | Dark pink, shaded lilac Bright pink | | .75 .50 |
| A. Peach Blossom. Graceful: A. Queen Alexandra. Fine for | or forcing. Late Oct. to early Nov. | Light pink | | .50 |
| *CAMPANULA carpatica. Har | | zignt pinn | | 100 |
| ers large, erect | July-August | Light blue | 8 in. | .35 |
| *C. alba. A white form of the a | | White | 8 in. | .35 |
| C. medium. Canterbury-bells C. medium calycanthema. | | Blue, pink, white | | .35 |
| saucer Bellflower. Biennial. | Luly | Blue, pink, white | | .35 |
| C. persicifolia. Peachleaf Bellf | | Light blue | 1-2 ft. | .35 |
| C. rotundifolia. Harebell. As | lender grow- | | | |
| ing plant. *CENTAUREA dealbata. | June-August | Clear blue | | .35 |
| *CENIAUREA dealbata. | Hardheads; | Deep pink | 1½ ft. | .35 |
| Knapweed. Compact habit C. macrocephela. Large thistle | July-August - Like flowers July-September | Golden yellow | 3 ft. | .35 |
| C. montana. Blooms continua | ally if cut Iune-September | Blue | 2 ft. | .35 |
| *CERASTIUM tomentosum | | | | |
| summer | Mav-Iune | White | 6 in. | .35 |
| *CHEIRANTHUS allioni. Sil | berian Wall- | | | |
| flower. Biennial | | Orange | 1 ft. | .35 |
| CHRYSANTHEMUMS, Hard | | **** | 0.10. | |
| CONVALLARIA majalis. Lily- | | White | 8-10 in. | .15 |
| COREOPSIS lanceolata gran | diflora June-October | Golden yellow Yellow | 2 ft. 2 ft. | .35 .35 |
| C. verticillata. A small flower *DAPHNE cneorum. Garland H | Flower Ex- | renow | ∠ It. | .30 |
| cellent rock garden plant | | Rose-pink | 6-8 in. \$1 | gu 00.1 |
| DELPHINIUM (Larkspur) Bell | ladonna | Light blue | | $.3\overline{5}$ |
| D. bellamosum | June-July | Dark blue | 2-3 ft. | .35 |
| D. Chinese alba D. Chinese blue. Feathery fol | lings . All season | White Blue | 18 in. 18 in. | .35 .35 |
| D. Hybrids. A choice collection | n season | Pale to deep blue | 10 111. | .35 |
| D. New Vanderbilt Hybrids. | Large | All shades of blue | | .50 |
| D. Zalil | | Yellow | 6 ft. | .50 |
| DIANTHUS in many varietie | 8. | D | | 0.5 |
| *DICENTRA exima. Fringed B D. spectabilis. Bleedingheart | April June | Deep rose Rosy red | 1½ ft. | .35 .50 |
| D CTAMNUS fraxinella albu | is. Gasplant Tune-August | White | 2-3 ft. | .50 |
| DIGITALIS. Foxglove. Mixed | June-July | Mixed | 20 10 | .25 |
| D. Isabellina. Foxglove. (New |)June-July | Sulphur-yellow | | .35 |
| DORONICUM (Leopards-bane) | nagnificumMay-June | Yellow | $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ft. | .35 |
| GAILLARDIA aristata (gr Blanketflower | mandiflora). | Orange-red | 1½-2 ft. | .35 |
| G. sulphurea oculata | | Dark yellow center | 172-2 11. | .35 |
| G. Dazzler | | Golden yellow, maroon | n- | |
| | | red center | | .35 |
| *GEUM bulgaricum. Avens. | (New) April-September | Orange-gold | 1 ft. | .50 |
| G. Mrs. J. Bradshaw G. sibericum | June-September | Dark red Orange-red | 2 ft. 12-15 in. | .35 .35 |
| or orbottoditi | | Orange-red | 12-10 111. | ,00 |

These are all heavy field grown plants. Smaller plants out of 21/4-inch pots at 25c. each.



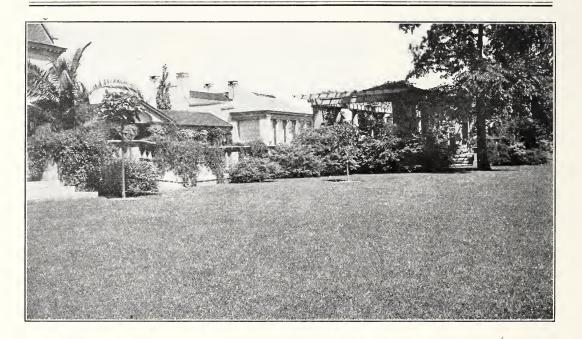




GYPSOPHILA

| Time of Flowering | Coloring | Height | Each |
|--|--|--------------------|------------|
| GRASSES, ORNAMENTAL, collection of. | | | |
| GYPSOPHILA, Bristol Fairy. Double- | White | 2-3 ft. | \$0.75 |
| flowering | White or pale rose | 6 in. | .35 |
| HEUCHERA, Cascade June-July | Light pink | 2 ft. | .50 |
| H. Pluie de Feu | Bright fiery red | 2 10. | .50 |
| IRIS in many varieties. | - | | |
| *IBERIS (Candytuft) gibraltaricaMay-June | Lilac | 1 ft. | .35 |
| *I. sempervirens. Border plantsApril-May | White | 10 in. | .35 |
| *I. Little Gem. Compact habitApril | White | 6 in. | .35 |
| *I. Snowflake. Good rock garden plantApril-May | White | 2 ft. | .50 |
| LIATRIS pycnostachya. Kansas Gay | Purple | 4-5 ft. | .35 |
| featherJuly-August | • | 4-0 11. | |
| LILIUM candidum. Madonna Lily L. Regale | Glistening white Pure white | | .50 |
| LUPINUS, Downers Hybrids. Perpetual | Ture winte | | .00 |
| flowering | Mixed | | .50 |
| L. moerheimiJune-July | Soft rose | 3 ft. | .35 |
| L. polyphyllus albusJune-July | White | 4-5 ft. | .35 |
| *MERTENSIA virginica. Bluebell May-June | Blue | 1½ ft. | .25 |
| *MYOSOTIS (Forget-me-not) palustris | | | |
| semperflorens | Blue | 10 in. | .25 |
| *PAPAVER alpinum. Alpine Poppy May-August | Mixed | 8 in. | .50 |
| *P. nudicaule, Coonara Strain | Salmon shades of pink White, vellow, orange | | .35 .35 |
| P. orientale, Brightness | Orange-scarlet | | .əə :35 |
| P. Joyce. One of the finest | Old rose | 2½-3 ft. | .50 |
| P. Mrs. Perry | Orange-apricot | ~ ~ | .35 |
| P. Royal Scarlet | Scarlet | | .35 |
| PEONIES in many varieties. | | | |
| PHLOX decussata in many varieties. | | | |
| PLATYCODON grandiflorum. Balloon- | - | | |
| flowerJune-July | Blue | 1-2 ft. | .25 |
| P. albumJune-July | White | 1-2 ft. | .25 |
| *PLUMBAGO larpentae. Blue Leadwort August-September | Deep blue | 6-12 in. | .35 |
| POLEMONIUM humile (richardsoni). Jacobs-ladderJune-July | Sky-blue | 1-1½ ft. | .25 |
| P. album June-July | Pure white | 1-1½ ft. | .25 |
| *P. reptans. Greek ValerianApril-May | Blue | 8-12 in. | .25 |
| *PRIMULA acaulis (vulgaris). Common | | | |
| English Primrose | Lemon-yellow | 6-9 in. | .35 |
| P. auricula alpina | Mixed | 1 11/ 64 | .35 |
| P. bulleyana. Grows taller than the type.June-July P. japonicaJune | Orange-scarlet Purple-crimson | 1-1½ ft. 9 in. | .50 .35 |
| PYRETHRUM roseum | Deep red, rose to pure | 0 111. | .00 |
| SEDUM in many varieties. | white | $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | .35 |
| VERONICA in many varieties. | | -/2 | 0 |
| Vinca minor. MyrtleApril-May | Lilac blue | | .25 |
| VIOLA in many varieties. | | | |
| | | | |

These are all heavy field grown plants. Smaller plants out of 21/4-inch pots at 25c, each.



GRASS SEED

GLEN TERRACE SPECIAL MIXTURE

Our special mixture. This formula is prepared on a well-balanced and carefully considered valuation of the fine dark green varieties in combination with our indigenous frost-proof, heat-resisting grasses, and we are satisfied that we have an excellent combination of grasses for lawn making. All the seeds used in this mixture are of exceptional purity, graded, fancy recleaned. On account of their concentrated character and purity, much less bulk is required for a given area.

| $12\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. (| ½ bu.) | 6.00 |
|------------------------|--------|-------|
| 25 lbs. (| 1 bu.) | 11.00 |

TURFMAKER MIXTURE

This mixture is the finest in quality, heavy recleaned seed that we prepare for general situations. Weight 25 lbs. per bu. It is composed of a judicious combination of the short, fine growing varieties that have proved most valuable. It is perfectly adapted to the soil and climate of New England, as evidenced by the many beautiful lawns and parks that have been developed and seeded with "Turfmaker" for more than fifteen years. Use 4 bu. per acre, or 4 qts. per 1,000 sq. ft.

| 5 lbs | . | | | \$3.75 |
|---------|----------|---|------|------------|
| | | | | |
| 25 lbs | . (1 bu. |) | | 17.50 |
| 50 lbs | | | | 30.00 |
| 100 lbs | | | | 60.00 |

GLEN TERRACE K. R. B. MIXTURE

Sets a new high standard for fine quality and at the same time lends itself with advantage to the socalled weedless lawn method of fertilizing. The combination of highly refined South German Bent, Kentucky Blue and Red Top is unexcelled for fine texture and close turf of exquisite color.

| 1 | lb | | | \$1.00 |
|---|----|--|--|--------|
|---|----|--|--|--------|

SHADE LAWN MIXTURE

It is quite difficult to obtain a satisfactory growth of grass under trees and in shady places, and we recommend the use of this special mixture. In extremely shady spots or under trees, a liberal application of lime is recommended in the Fall.

| 5 lbs | | | | | | | | | . \$3.75 |
|------------------|------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|----------|
| 10 lbs | | | | | | | | | . 7.00 |
| 25 lbs. (1 bu.). | | | | | | | | | .17.50 |
| 50 lbs | | | | | | | | | .30.00 |
| 100 lbs | | | | | | | | | |

STANDARD MIXTURE

This popular low priced mixture is well suited to various soil conditions, and is valuable for lawns subject to hard wear.

| 1 lb | | | | | | | | | | | .\$0.35 |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----|----|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|---------|
| $12\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. | $(\frac{1}{2})$ | bu. |). | | | · | | | | | . 4.50 |
| 25 lbs. | (1 | bu. |). | | | | | | | | . 8.00 |

FERTILIZERS AND SPRAYS

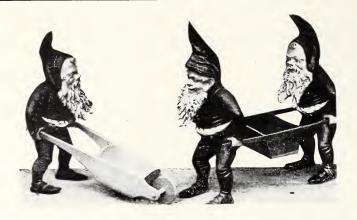
FERTILIZERS

- ACID PHOSPHATE. Guaranteed 16% phosphoric acid. Per 100 lbs. \$2.75.
- HARD WOOD ASHES. Contain all fertilizing elements except nitrogen. They drive away insects, and are beneficial for all crops requiring potash. They are also very good for garden and field crops, and are of high value for Cabbage, Potatoes, Onions, Strawberries, fruit trees, grasslands and lawns. Apply one or two tons per acre. 100 lbs. \$3.00.
- LAND PLASTER or GYPSUM. It is an excellent addition to land requiring lime and sulphates, particularly for such crops as Turnips, Potatoes, grasses and clovers. Quantity required, broadcasted and harrowed in, one-half to one ton per acre. 100 lbs. \$1.50.
- NITRATE OF SODA. This is valuable solely for nitrogen it contains. It is very quick in action and hastens the maturity of the crops. Being extremely soluble, it should not be applied until the plants are above ground, when 100 to 500 lbs. per acre, mixed with wood ashes or land plaster for convenience in applying, are generally used. 5 lb. package 40c., 100 lbs. \$6.00.
- **GROUND BONE.** A very pure, unsteamed, high grade for Roses, Grape vines, shrubs, lawn and florists' use. Per 100 lbs. \$4.00.
- **LIBERTY LAWN FERTILIZER** is a high grade of ground bone, also containing other chemicals necessary for good lawn growth. Per 100 lbs.\$5.00.
- **FLORANID.** "It's Nitrogen from the air." Contains 46% available Nitrogen. New concentrated and economical for flowers, vegetables and shrubs. Lb. 50c., 5 lb. bag \$1.50, 10 lbs. \$3.00, 25 lbs. \$5.00.
- PURE PULVERIZED SHEEP MANURE. A pure natural manure and most nutritious for plants. Its effect is immediate and lasting. Excellent for mixing with the soil for greenhouse plants (one part manure and six parts soil). 25 lb. bag \$1.00, 50 lb. bag, \$1.75, 100 lb. bag \$3.00.
- SULPHATE OF AMMONIA. This is also valuable for its nitrogen alone, containing about 21%. Does not encourage weeds in lawns. 25 lb. bag \$2.00, 50 lb. bag \$3.50, 100 lb. bag \$6.00.
- HYPER-HUMUS is a pure organic material prepared for the purpose of building up the soil. Due to its fineness in texture and being non-acid, it is far superior to leafmold. Leafmold is very coarse and hard to procure, and being of an acid nature, is not adaptable to every kind of plant. Hyper-Humus, on the other hand, is easy to secure, is fine in texture and decomposes much quicker. Being neutral in action, it is adaptable to all plants. Lb. 10c., 100 lbs. \$2.50, 1 ton \$35.00.

- MILORGANITE imparts a dark green color to established turf and sustains growth over extended periods. It contains all the rarer chemical elements which recent investigations indicate play a part in plant growth. 100 lbs. \$4,00.
- VIGORO. A complete scientifically balanced plant food; gives new grass a quick start, revives dying grass, and provides the vigor old lawns need to withstand Winter weather. Clean, odorless, easy to use. 5 lbs. 60c., 25 lbs. \$2.00, 50 lbs. \$3.50, 100 lbs. \$6.00.
- IMPORTED GRANULATED PEAT MOSS or TORF MULL should be used liberally about the garden, greenhouse; for pot plants, window boxes and growing bulbs, etc. It is excellent for clayey soils, light or sandy soils, gravelly soils, beds, hotbeds, coldframes, greenhouse benches, in potting soil and as a Winter protection for lawns. Also as a mulch on Strawberry beds, perennial beds, for Lilies, Roses, vines, bush fruits, Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Kalmias, Blueberries, ferns, etc. Excellent as a top dressing for all evergreens. We invite inquiry. Samples and information upon request. Large bale \$4.00, Junior bale \$2.75, Garden bale \$2.25, Baby bale \$1.50.

SPRAYS

- VOLCK. Is unique in the fact that it is used on tender plants in leaf with perfect safety. It is commonly used on such tender foliage as violets and orchids without injury and can be applied in Summer as well as Winter. This factor of safety makes VOLCK a suitable spray for all kinds of plants, flowers, vegetables, berries, shrubs, ornamental trees, deciduous, and citrus fruits. It is used all over the world for the control of citrus pests in commercial groves and is now being used for control of codling moth, San Jose scale, mealy bug, etc., on Apple, Pear and other fruit trees. 1 pt. cans 75c., 1 qt. cans. \$1.00.
- NICOTINE SOLUTION ("Black Leaf 40"). Active ingredient nicotine 40% in sulphate form. Especially adapted for all soft-bodied sucking insects or aphis in the open not being "free." Use 1 oz. in 6 to 12 gallons water, according to use. Per oz. 35c., ½-lb. bottle \$1.25, 2-lb. tin \$3.25, 10-lb. tin \$11.85.
- ARSENATE OF LEAD (Dry). A powder manufactured by a process, making the finest product for either dusting or spraying. Contains over 30% arsenic oxide and is exceptionally effective in controlling many chewing insects. Its extremely fine condition affords an adhesive protective coating of poison. We also recommend the use of Arsenate of Lead for the control of Asiatic Beetle. 3 lbs. per 1000 sq. feet. 4 lb. bags \$1.25, per case of 12 \$12.00.



Ornaments for the Pool and Rock Garden

| MUSHROOM \$1.00 No. 406. \$1.00 No. 406-A 2.00 No. 406-B 3.00 No. 407 1.00 No. 408 90 | SNAIL No. 396-C \$1.00 LIZARD No. 398-C .85 BIRDS .75 | No. 1461 (on shovel)\$30.00 No. 414 (Sprinkling can) 25.00 No. 896 (Fisherman) 12.00 No. 723 (with pot) 12.00 No. 1482 (Fisherman) 25.00 No. 1279 (Fisherman) 30.00 No. 390-A (Lying—small). 6.00 |
|---|---|---|
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| SUNDIALS No. 4 Round (without ped- | |

| No. 4 Round (without pedestal) |) |
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| No. 17 Octagon (with ped- | |
| estal) | |

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| 12 in |
| 14 in18.00 |
| 16 in |
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GAZING GLOBE

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